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THE NATIONAL BRA

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1857.

NO. 557.

compelled to leave the track for a while, and

much at the taste of the ocean as they had at

to a figure, about seventy yards distant, stretch-

The wattle-trees from which he had

stripped the gum, the stream in which he had bathed, the swamp where he had discarded his boots, the tree on which he had carved his prayer,

lost in the bush-these, and the poignant suffer-

better, sometimes worse, in a few months it

MISCELLANEOUS,

But the morning itself, few people, inhabitants of cities, know anything about. Among

never enjoy, for they never see it.

THE BEAUTY OF EARLY MORNING.—The fol-

the spot where he had broken his pipe

Government lunatic asylum.

ecognised at once the stockman;

im I at first dreaded.

After walking several miles, the rising of the

the sight thereof.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

soul-stultifying creed.

We were all much interested in a venerable | those who cannot safely or conveniently jour-Turkish mountaineer, with a patriarchal beard ney on horseback. and turban, who found his way to our court of the day, what a glad and frank interchange yard some weeks since. He had come from the cliff of a mountain more than twenty miles follow! You, who know nothing about depriaway, with the following simple story and re-

It seems that, some years ago, in some of his

ed to share this knowledge and happiness with | lah! God is great! egan their task, those two illiterate old men, most Turkish boys, to write a little in the Arabic | ably, as these ancients were capable of making. character, but who had probably been more ac-

when it was given him, he wrapped it reverently in his girdle, (the common receptacle effect upon the face of this sluggish country, in whose bosom sleep energies which for ages no one has thought of arousing. In the hills to have appeared in the newspapers at a converted about the person,) and one has thought of arousing. In the hills to have appeared in the newspapers at a converted in the newspapers at a converted about the person,) and one has thought of arousing. In the hills to have appeared in the newspapers at a converted about the person, and gave him to have appeared in the newspapers at a converted about the person, and gave him to have appeared in the newspapers at a converted about the person, and gave him to have appeared in the newspapers at a converted about the person, and gave him to have appeared in the newspapers at a converted about the person, and gave him to have appeared in the newspapers at a converted about the person, and gave him to have appeared in the newspapers at a converted about the person, and gave him to have appeared in the newspapers at a converted about the person, and gave him to have appeared in the newspapers at a converted about the person, and gave him to have appeared in the newspapers at a converted about the person, and gave him to have appeared in the newspapers at a converted about the person, and gave him to have appeared in the newspapers at a converted about the person of the person eart out of this book, and then I am not alone! You have many and beautiful books And so, with the precious volume close-

den his old companion in the mountains. To have uttered such expressions as these in the city market-place would probably have cost year promulgated, cannot by any means be tyled a "dead letter." still it is at present prac-In former days, a recreant from the faith of his athers would have been strangled by order of the judge; now, it would be done "without the law might punish—whom it could convict! Girl." So entertaining have I found the story, "Turkish justice" is a proverb among those that Friday, or the day upon which we receive honor, that that catastrophe was written, was committee; Circumlocution office interposed. who have tried it. At the Capital, public sent the Era, was likely to become an era in the application of the new charter. Three Mussulmen have dared, not openly, however, to re-

This fanaticism, to which I have alluded, is especially on the alert in the month "Ramaduring which, as you know, all good time "when a white hair can be distinguished from a black one," until the sun sets. No matthe first Caliphs, it follows that this month of fasting passes in succession through the whole exhausting self-denial. This year, however, it

the days were long and warm; and termined by every man's conscience or appefrom the summit of a ruined fort, perched upon a rock visible to the whole city; and next, by a cannon from the same rocky

"vesper prayer;" a short form hurried over by perseverance in his daring travels, may we not that it really is "a little curious to consider and the management of the Post Office with a season. The blacks pointed to the branches, the lips, with the thoughts and eyes intent upon

mained as nearly stationary as possible, since countrymen, to watch one cavalcade after Home the day when that benumbing shadow of spiritual despotism first fell on its hills and plains.

But the light is pouring in from many points

Countrymen, to watch one cavacate attention of the control of the country and the loaded mules of "karturgis" (muleteers,) still a necessary evil to all inland travellers. Next, on horseback, follows at present; and we may hope that at no very some familiar form, whose friendly face is often distant date, though probably not without a struggle, the old, stifling garment of Islamism, pierced and tattered, may be flung back to the decorts whence it was taken. When making the decorts whence it was taken. When making the distance of the decorts whence it was taken. deserts, whence it was taken. When we think "marfa," can never be far behind the "sheli of what this country once was—the neighbor-hood of Eden—and see what it now is, a sunscorched succession of almost barren hills; "and we spring forward with fresh eagerness to release the "mamma and babies" from an imprisonment of some hours in a vehicle not quite so commodious as an old country." when we recollect what races of men in old | wagon! The "tahk-ter-wan" is a sort of cover days were marshalled here-what even the ed litter, swung lengthwise between two mules; Turks themselves were in their early days, and the "marfa," a double contrivance on a small then turn to what they are now—we cannot resist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist that a rich land and a noble sist that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist that a rich land and a noble sist the conviction that a rich land and a noble sist that a rich land a noble s race have been sacrificed to an unnatural and modes of conveyance, and hope never to be obliged to do so; yet they are invaluable to

> Then, when all have rested from the fatigue vation of society, can scarcely realize how keenly we enjoy these pleasant reminiscences of American social life!

wanderings, he met, for one night, a travelling missionary. This foreigner, finding that the man could read, gave him a copy of the New Mild home; and as he tended his herds on the broad hill-sides, or reclined to smoke his chibouque under the shadow of some gray rock, (trees are not abundant on these old mountains) he opened and read its forbidden pages.

"Sweet and short" they are, for missionaries never have time to tarry by the way. So, early in the pleasant morning, amid the scolding of katurgis, tinkling of mule-bells, and braying of the blacks, and, attended by two European servants, (stockmen,) headed the expedition. The Circumlocution office adopted his chibat number on "The License of Modern Novelists for not confining themselves to the mere amusement of their readers, and for testifying in their works that they seriously in the Dickens and other pages.

"Sweet and short" they are, for missionaries never have time to tarry by the way. So, early in the Circumlocution office dictation and partisanship would have been much too manifest.

"The Circumlocution office adopted his detail in the aid of the blacks, and, attended by two European servants, (stockmen,) headed the expedition. The Circumlocution office adopted his and themselves into the rain-proof bags and vehicles therefor provided, and speed the cavalcate on its tedious way. Thus, on a cloud-less morning of last April, I caught a parting to the Dickens's Household Words.

The Edinburgh Review, in an article in its last number on "The License of Modern Novelists for not confining themselves to the blacks, and, attended by two European servants, (stockmen,) headed the expedition. The clients, in the Dickens's Household Words.

The Edinburgh Review, in an article in its last number on "The License of Modern Novelists for not confining themselves to the man several hours were spent before this important object was accomplished. The savages exhibited some ingentity, even in this. They visit the Dickens's Household Words.

The Edinburgh Review, in an a "Sweet and short" they are, for missionaries

f the world's only Saviour. It made the old | the orthodox Turks of mountain and plain may, ely man strangely happy; it seemed to open at no very distant day, be aroused from the a new world and a new life before him. With noonday siests to exclaim, with an emphasis the instinct of a heaven-touched heart, he long-unfelt before during their calm lives, "Mashal-

cherished sentiments. At last, he met a herdsman of nearly his own age, whose dwelling was pense. Engineers and surveyors are earnestly the subject, it is none of his, and it is impossiof sympathy. To him he carried, by successful issue. The main contractor, who til the second mountaineer's heart was won to ster through the hills that gird about our city. But, though they met as often as possible, the tunnel of reasonable length, was his conclureasure as his friend possessed—the wondrous the off the main track, with a branch road to for the honor of literature; temperate, because To procure another they supposed out accommodate passengers and copper loads. To of the good service which the Edinburgh Resing out of the inquiries of that committee. sessed had long since left the country. Well, is a city some twenty miles west of us, on an and good government; temperate, in remem- afterwards came to be beaten on the Jamaica extensive plain - no other than that whereof brance of the loving affection of Jeffrey, and question, by reason of the

Painfally and laboriously they | friends, the "Grand Asiatic Central Rail- on the wonderfully exact and vigorous English | brought the Whigs in again, and then the Radroad"-should wind its way, in case it finds a Government, which is always ready for any icals (being always for the destruction of ev-"local habitation" as well as a "name." The emergency, and which, as everybody knows, erything) made it one of the conditions of their ever and anon, the blacks would cooey, (a hail this city, who had "books" to sell. The to extend inland, by way of the large towns, as pinch within the memory of man, is license in ernment, that the penny-postage system should entioned old man at once laid down his far as Sivas—probably in time, if prospered, to a novelist. Will the Edinburgh Review forgive be adopted. This was two years after the appen, saddled his mule, and, taking in his girdle a sum of money, came to buy a New Testa- bubble; for if completed, even in the course of what is License in a Reviewer?

Mr. Dickens for taking the liberty to point out what is License in a Reviewer?

"Oh! I could not live without | ble quarries of beautiful and excellent marble my wife and all my boys died long ago, and I tion, is made with mud-washed walls! These those words, and stating that assumption as a m alone in the world; but Jesus speaks to my barren, treeless hill-sides, too, will soon start glancing at our well-filled library, he ded for the products of enterprise. And with enterprise will come increased intelligence: there; but I would not give back this for them and with intelligence, and God's blessing, may

> But I must close before I quite exhaust your patience. Accept the best wishes of a heart that can never cease to remember American

For the National Era. THE HERO OF A NOVEL

of green turbaned fanatics; and ine of the "Autobiography of a New England

consistent, many heroes in fictitious life, have ticular and respect, untrue. as to smoke the long pipe, at other times their tion, these traits of character can be suppress-

In that very natural story of Bulwer's, called they are then spared some hours of painful and such genteel characters, that I do not rememlite! But this we will allow to be a stretch of

It is related of Captain John Smith, the founder of the Virginia colony, that he caused delight through twenty thousand hearts! The every man's oaths to be numbered during the tle Circumlocution office? Will he "examine and district posts, the division of London into sense of the term. At about ten we came to a guides, over whom, as usual, we alternately

For the National Era. THE SWINGERS.

BY NORA PERRY. Two braided voices, as I passed,

Two sweet, sweet voices, laughing fast, Rang out in perfect time and tune, Within the August aftern I looked across the dusty street-See what my vision there did greet! Two rosy romps, "appareled in"

Soft flowing muslins, white and thin, Standing with independent grace, Upon the swing seat, face to face; Through all their fun a little scared To think of what they'd gaily dared

For on their narrow tilting throne,

These pretty girls, half women grown, Swung up to such a giddy height, They looked like fairies taking flight. "Swing on and up into the sky,

O fairy swingers, swinging high!"
I laughed, and shouted in my heart, At every fresher, loftier start. Swing on with fluttering dress and curls,

My little rosy, romping girls; The world has nothing half so fine As this great stately swing of thine.

must by no meaus connect himself with prison but was afterwards conceded.

affectation of being any one else, in having a wrong. few words of earnest but temperate remon-

ably, as these ancients were capable of making.

Thither Mr. P. went, saw, and decreed that the railroad — christened, by some one of its

"The License of Modern Novelists" is a tather than the railroad — christened, by some one of its

cense of Modern Reviewers. Mr. Dickens's libel bedchamber. The ladies of the bedchamber.

him whether there is no license in his writing truth, when any man accustomed to the criti- In 1839, Mr. Rowland Hill was appointed—not tively turning over the pages of "Little Dor- appointed to the Treasury to carry out his own ation of the old house in the story; that locution office how to do without him, if it by any when Rigaud, the man who is crushed by the means could. On the 10th of January, 1840, fall of the house, first entered it, (hundreds of the penny-postage system was adopted. ous fear and shuddering; that the rotten and Rowland Hill "the leading share in carrying it crazy state of the house is laboriously kept be-fore the reader, whenever the house is shown; ing share in carrying himself out, for, in 1842, that the way to the demolition of the man and it summarily dismissed Mr. Rowland Hill altothe house together is paved all through the book gether.

It may be nothing to the question, that Mr. ways perverse) the press, and pressmen, and was in type and

ve carried their conservatism so far as to which the artist may be allowed to conceal or ical probabilities and improbabilities to his Rowland Hill, that his functions and Mr. Row publishers, those experienced gentlemen must land Hill's could not be made to harmonize. have warned him that he was getting into dan- They did not harmonize. They were in per-

of dates, and with a reference to the number form of a number of Post Office reforms effect-printed of "Little Dorrit," with that very inci- ed by Mr. Rowland Hill; and these, for eight for a fall of houses in Tottenham-court road to lace's committee, and Mr. Rowland Hill (havget him out of his difficulties, and yet could ing, as was openly stated at the time, threatendetermined, and heroic character, and at the same time those traits which mark the gentleand yellow glass-house, and yet throw such big no more shall be said) was otherwise disposed er apologize to the licensed novelist for his lit- reforms as the amalgamation of the general

WASHINGTON, D. C.

In the string of the string of the National Eras:
The 'Eowife of Maly !!' What American
The 'Eowife of Maly!' What American
The 'Eowife of Maly!' What American
The Washington of the National Eras:
The 'Eowife of Maly!' What American
The Washington of the National Eras:
The 'Eowife of Maly!' What American
The Washington of the National Eras:
The 'Eowife of Maly!' What American
The Washington of the National Eras:
The Washington of the Washington of the Washington of the Washington of the National Eras:
The Washington of the Washington of the Washington of the Washington of the W

Hill were not, in toughness, a man of a hundred thousand; if he had not had in the strugdevoutly glad if it could have hurried Mr. Row-land Hill's soul out of his body, and consigned Mr. Dickens will willingly do his best to "ac-

Mr. Rowland Hill! Now, see the impossi-bility of Mr. Rowland Hill being the name Mr. Dickens towards living gentlemen, for his being mute on a mighty job that was jobbed in that very Post Office when Mr. Rowland Hill was taboo there; and it shall not rely upon his courtesy in vain, though there be breezes on the southern side of Mid-Strand, London, in which the scent of it is yet strong on quarter-days. But the Edinburgh Review never can have put up Mr. Rowland Hill for the putting down of Mr. Dickens's idle fiction of a Circumlocution office. The "license" would have been too

way, with a Scotch fish-woman or so; but he ment, or, let us say the Circumlocution office, beef, tea, sugar, blankets, and other personal

certainly; for nothing whatever was done, ariview has rendered in its time to good literature But it happened that the Whig Government "came, saw, and conquered;" as friendship of Sydney Smith, and the faithful against them. Sir Robert Peel was command ed to form a Government, but failed, in conse-

> Thus, the reviewer. The novelist begs to ask they gave him the leading share in carrying it out, then, at the time when they adopted it, and cal examination of a book cannot fail, attend to the Post Office, but to the Treasury. Was he prepared for, from the very first present | In other words, to instruct the ignorant Circum-

with a painful minuteness and reiterated care of preparation, the necessity of which (in order that pass in its patriotic course, so much adthat the thread may be kept in the reader's mired by the Edinburgh Review, of protecting mind through nearly two years) is one of the and patronizing Mr. Rowland Hill, whom any adverse incidents of that social form of publi- child, who is not a novelist, can perceive to have engraven on steel, was printed, had passed Nothing was done. The public subscribed and oury & Evans, before the accident in Totten- It was not till 1846, four years afterwards, that of huge gum-trees. the question that an honorable reviewer might the Post Office. Was he appointed, even then, following the footprints of the stockman, inhave easily tracked this out in the internal ev- to the "leading share in carrying out" his dicated to me that he had been running. dence of the book itself, before he stated, for a scheme? He was permitted to creep into the other times, they imitated the languid move-No doubt, many heroes in actual, and, to be fact, what is utterly and entirely, in every par- Post Office up the back stairs, through having a place created for him. This post of dignity More: if the editor of the Edinburgh Review and honor, this Circumlocution office crown, unbending from the severe official duties of a was called "Secretary to the Postmaster Genand now and then, while following in his wake meless branch of the Circumlocution office) eral;" there being already a Secretary to the

cumlocation office, it has been betrayed, as to that Tottenham-court road assertion, into a hasty substitution of untruth for truth, the disdred thousand; if he had not had in the struggles of his career a steadfastness of purpose overriding all sensitiveness, and steadily staring grim despair out of countenance, the Circumlomatic process. The bark of these trees is the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the color of cream, and the surface is as smooth the him long and long ago. Mr. Dickens, among his other darings, dares to state that the Cirelist has his private as well as his public reason of the control of cumlocution office most heartily hated Mr. Rowland Hill; that the Circumlocution office most characteristically opposed him, as long as most characteristically opposed him, as long as opposition was in any way possible; that the does not absolve a gentleman from a gentle-Circumlocution office would have been most man's duty, a gentleman's restraint, and a

him and his troublesome penny project to the count for" any new case of Circumlocutionoffice protection that the Review may make a gauntlet of. He may be trusted to do so, he

TRACKS IN THE BUSH.

A stockman in my employment was, not many years ago, missing from a cattle station distant from Sydney about two hundred and thirty mies. The man had gone one afternoon in search of a horse that had strayed. Not having eturned at night or the next morning, great, the absurdity would have been too transparent, the Circumlocution-office dictation and partisanship would have been much too manirest, the Circumsocution office adopted his the leading share in car
"The Circumsocution office adopted his and several hours were spent before this important the leading share in car
"The Circumsocution office adopted his chief difficulty lay in getting on the man's track; and several hours were spent before this important the leading share in car
"The Circumsocution office adopted his chief difficulty lay in getting on the man's track; and several hours were spent before this important the leading share in car
"The Circumsocution office adopted his chief difficulty lay in getting on the man's track; and several hours were spent before this important the leading share in car
"The Circumsocution office adopted his chief difficulty lay in getting on the man's track; and could proceed no further. This I was not discounted the could proceed the could procee for the most part, the course was straight on

comforts. These were carried on a horse discipline. That is the unalienable property of committee, the Circumlocution office and Mr. which a small black boy, of about 14 years of ng; but knew that the strictest eedful in revealing his newly
This work is under the superintendence of eedful in revealing his newly
Rowland Hill were perpetually in conflict on age, rode in our rear. On the first day we conquestions of fact; and it invariably turned out tinued our search until the sun had gone down, that Mr. Rowland Hill was always right in his and then pitched our camp and waited for day facts, and that the Circumlocution office was light. With their tomahawks the blacks stripalways wrong. Even on so plain a point as ped off large sheets of bark from the gum-trees, The name of Mr. Dickens is at the head of the average number of letters at that very time and cut down a few saplings. With these we ous book; and together by fire passed several days with us, searched in vain this page, and the hand of Mr. Dickens writes passing through the post office, Mr. Rowland made a hut, at the opening of which we light-Hill was right, and the Circumlocution office ed a fire, partly for boiling the water for tea. and partly for the purpose of keeping off the Says the Edinburgh Review, in what it calls musquitoes. During the night, we had a very But, though they met as often as possible, the second soon found himself poor without such a sion. So we must rest content to be left a lit. companied by torrents of rain. This, I fancied. would render the tracking even more difficult, as the rain was sufficiently heavy to wash out the footprints of a man, had any such footprints been previously perceptible. When the sun arose, however, the blacks, seemingly without difficulty, took up the track, and followed it at the rate of two and a half miles an hour until noon, when we halted to take some rest. The foot of civilized man had never before trodden in that wild region, which was peopled only with the kangaroo, the emu, the opossum, and wildcat. The stillness was awful; peculiar to the savages of New Holland, which may be heard several miles off,) but-and we listened each time with intense anxiety—there

was no response. the second day we came to a spot where the evidently borrowed from the recent fall of but oppose, delay, contradict, and show itself blacks expressed, by gestures, that the missing stockman had sat down; and, in confirmation of their statement, they pointed to a stone, which had evidently been lately removed from its original place. I inquired, by gestures, whether we were near the lost man; but the gers, from which I gleaned that two days had describe the satisfaction with which I eyed this confidence in the natives' power of tracking, and made me the more eager to pursue the search with rapidity. By promises of large rewards, I quickened their movements, and we travelled at the rate of four miles an hour. We now came upon a soil covered with im mense boulders. This, I fancied, would im fast over these large round stones; but the blacks never once halted, except when they been its peculiar protegé, the public mind (al. stockman himself had rested. None but those Dickens now publicly declares, on his word and subject. Sir Thomas Wilde moved for another under similar circumstances can conceive the anxiety which such a search creates. I could through the hands of compositors, readers for presented to Mr. Rowland Hill £16,000. Cir. unhappy man, who was roaming about as one the press, and pressmen, and was in type and cumlocution office remained true to itself and blindfolded, and probably hoping on, even in not help placing myself in the position of the in proof in the printing house of Messrs. Brad- its functions. Did nothing; would do nothing. the face of despair. Again we came to a forest

and now and then, while following in his wake angry at and rebuke such a demonstration.

hardly perceived how Mr. Dickens could have not until eighteen hundred and fifty four, four panions had not been armed with a gun each, further.

magnificent country, beautifully wooded, and dicular cliffs, keeping the ocean in sight. uriant pasture—all waste land, in the strictest muezzins, from their high minarets, in tones must be first to be f

what qualifications a man ought to possess, be fore he could, with any kind of propriety, hold shout by Mr. Rowland Hill, for the public ben-

disquisitions, without one from over the sea; so I will turn to matters which may be less trite to your readers, if not to yourself.

When we were reading together, some two years ago, Lamartine's Sketches of Moham with present modes of travelling, a journey to that I should so scon test by observation the I should satisfy the scon test in the scheme, and gentlem the previously witnessed similar performances.

It is to be consistent for such a satisfies the ship and than than the solution of the blacks—name is evidently a curious misprint the scheme, and gentlem the capital as a systematic enemy to inten

grim despair out of countenance, the Circumlocution office would have made a dead man of

Circumbeution office in new triumphs on the

Circumbeution office in new triumphs on the down on their stomachs, for the purpose of ta-king a hearty draught. The first mouthful, however, satisfied them, and they wondered as

ing it upon that tree!

Towards evening we came to a tract of coun-

try as barren as the desert between Cairo and tide and the bluff character of the coast induced Suez; but the soil was not sandy, and it was us to avail ourselves of the first opening in the covered with stones of unequal size. Here the miraculous power of the black man's eye as-tounded us more than ever. The reader must cliffs, and ascend to the high land. It was with indescribable pain I reflected that the approaching waves would obliterate the foot-prints then upon the sand, and that the thread which we had followed up to that moment would certainly be snapped. The faculty possessed by the blacks had defied the wind and the rain; the earth bility of Mr. Rowland Hill being the name hopes, with a just respect for the Review, for hopes, with a just respect for the Review, for himself, and his calling—beyond the sound, resulting the forbearance of healthy, legitimate uses and influences of which ly as possible. Nevertheless, the savage tracked bear in mind that the lost man was now walkly as possible. Nevertheless, the savage tracked his course with scarcely a halt.

and the rocks had been unable to conceal from the sight of the savage the precise places where the foot of civilized man had trod; but the ocean, even in his repose, makes all men acknowledge his might! We wandered along the cliffs, cooeying from time to time, and listening for a response, but when the coordinate of the cliffs are proposed by the cliffs. Again the sun went down, and again we formed our little camp on the slope of a hill, at the foot of which lay a lagoon, literally covered with wild ducks and black swans. Some of these birds we shot for food, as it was

Another sunrise, and we pursued our journey. Towards noon we came to a belt of small mountains, composed chiefly of black limestone. Here the blacks faltered; and, after a long and they had a chance, they would probably escape, to the station. I at once acted on this suggesby the arms, and carried the end of the cord in my right hand.

At four in the afternoon we had crossed this belt of low mountains, and came upon a tract of country which resembled a well-kept park in we were compelled to halt for the night. Great as was my longing to proceed-a longing not held up only one finger, in order to express that the object of our search was only one day in advance of us.

bound, and who were in a rude hut a few yards distant, came to the opening of my tenement, and bade me listen. I did listen, and heard a sound resembling the beating of the waves of the wind coming through the leaves of the trees. This, however, they refused to believe, about one hundred and thirty five miles; but, "Can it be that we are near the sea-coast?" I asked myself; and the noise, which every moment became more distinctly audible, seem-

appointment, I discovered that the four unbound blacks had decamped. They had, no doubt, retraced their steps by the road they had come. The remaining two were now put did I relinquish my hold of the cord. To a certainty, they would have escaped, had we not kept a tight hand upon them. Any attempt to reason with them would have been absurd. Fortunately, the boy who had charge of the horse had been faithful, and had remained. As the day advanced, and we proceeded onelapsed since the man had been there. At the shore became more and more distinct, and the terror of the guides increased proportionate-We were, however, some miles from the noon. The faces of the blacks, when they

> never formed even the most remote conception, presented a scene which would have been worthy of some great painter's observation. It was a clear day, not a cloud to be seen in the firmament; but the wind was high, and the dark blue billows were crested with a milk-white foam. It was from an eminence of some their sockets, their nostrils in disorder, their hands held aloft, their bodies half-crouching and half-struggling to maintain an erect position; unable to move backward or forward; the perspiration streaming from every pore of their unclothed skin; speechless, mo-

gazed on the great water, of which they had

At countenances exhibited that the original terror exertion. They then looked at each other, and all our good people, not one out of a thousand at us; and, as though reconciled to the mirac- sees the sun rise once in a year. They know ulous appearance of the deep, they again contemplated the billows with a smile, which grad | part of the day which comes after a cup of ually grew into a loud and meaningless laugh. | coffee or a piece of toast.

The sun went down, and our second day's ing, one of the blacks pointed to his own knees, and lighted fires. We had now travelled about each other. Here I concluded that the lost death, to behold the works of God, the heavens ger; must have told him that, on a comparison petual discord. Penny postage is but one re-thirty miles from the station, and the blacks, man had knelt down there in prayer. I invawho had now got beyond the precincts of their riably carried about with me, in the bush of district, became fearful of meeting with some Australia, a pocket magnifying-glass, for the dent illustrated, and to the date of the publication of the completed book in a volume, they consider the complete the com waited, with such a desperate Micawberism, teen years after the appointment of Mr. Wal- and a plentiful supply of ammunition, my sable not the faintest outline of an imprint on that guides would have refused to proceed any piece of hard stone. Either they tried to deglorious sun is seen, Regent of Day—this they the barn-yard, and essayed to drive him ineive us, or their powers of perception were in-

charges at random? Does it live in a blue Office, and the inharmonious Secretary (of whom at last dawned. Onward we went through a The lost man had wandered along the perpenhaps, in the East, where the sun is frequently followed his every step until the sun went down,

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throughout the universe. Milton has fine de-

his saddle-bags to pay the Indian woman for the land, General Lawson, who wanted a slice, came

to Suggs, and said—
"Mr. Suggs, I'd like to have an interest in your contract, and I'm willing to pay for it; I'll find the money to pay the Indian, and give you an interest of one-third."

"Not 'thout I was willing, would ye?" asked Suggs, jeeringly.
"I'll do better than that," said Taylor, wiping the blood from his nose; "I'll furnish the money, and give you half the land sells for when we part with it!"

"Very proberbly," remarked Simon, "but. unless some on ye counts me out five hundred, and furnishes your own money to buy the land with, I shall have to unlock these here," patting

the saddle-bags, "and buy it for myself."
"I'll do it!" said Colonel Bryan, who had been making a calculation on the inside of the crown of his hat, "I'll do it!"
"Ah," said Suggs, "that's what made the chickens squall. You're the man I'm huntin'!

Draw your weepins!" The land was forthwith certified to Suggs, who immediately transferred it to Bryan. "Now, gentlemen," said the Captain, "every-body's satisfied, aint they?"

"If they aint, they ought to be," replied Colonel Bryan, who was delighted with his bar-

gain.
"I think so, too," remarked Suggs; "and bein' as that's the case," he continued, opening his saddle-baggs, "as I had to act before you all as if my saddle-bags were full of gold and the case has been my chance of profit here, ng for a response; but none came, even upon silver, or else lose my chance of profit here, I'll now throw out these here rocks and old iron, he acutely sensitive ears of the savages. A little before sunset, we came to another opening, leading down to a bay; and here the track for it's mighty tiresome to a horse!" and the Captain did throw out the rocks and old iron, of the lost man was again found. He had ascended and pursued his way along the cliffs. for he had not a dollar in the world! The speculators vanished.

We followed until the light failed, and we were We followed until the light failed, and we were compelled to halt. Before doing so, we cooeyed in concert, and discharged the fowling-pieces several times, but without effect.

"This here's a mighty hard world," murmured the Captain to himself, musingly, "to get along in. Ef a feller don't make every edge man could read, gave him a copy of the New Testament. He could be a control of the standard of of his breast-pocket—"and that man will swindle mounted on the horse, and following close at my heels, called, "Him! him!" and pointing

d upon the grass beneath the shade of a wild twenty years; a dog lives twenty years; a fox, mmanded the party to remain where they stood, I approached the body upon tiptoe. The man was not dead, but in a profound slumber, four hundred years. When Alexander the from which I would not awake him. His coun-Great had conquered one Porus, King of India, enance was pale and haggard, but his breath- he took a great elephant which had fought very ing was loud and natural. I beckoned the valiantly for the King, named him Ajax, dedi party to approach, and then placed my fore-finparty to approach, and then placed my fore-fin-ger on my lips, as a signal that they were to inscription—"Alexander, the son of Jupiter. op silence. Within an hour, the man awoke, and stared wildly around him. When he saw was found three hundred and fifty-four years us, he was under the impression that he had after. Pigs have been known to live to the not been lost; but that, while searching for the age of thirty years; the rhinoceros to twenty horse, he had felt weary, laid down, slept, and a horse has been known to live to the age of expected good fortune, the effects of which upon dred years: stags are long-lived; sheep seldom According to the number of days that we had been travelling, and the pace at which we times lives to the age of one thousand years, according to a map which I consulted, we were dred and four. Ravens have frequently reach line, from the station. On our way back, it was known to live three hundred and sixty years most distressing to observe the emotions of the Mr. Mallerton has the skeleton of a swan that stockman when he came to or remembered the attained the age of two hundred and sixty years. places where he had rested, eaten, drank, or Pelicans are long-lived. A tortoise has slept, during his hopeless wanderings through the wilds of the wildest country in the known to live to the age of one hundred and seven years.

very spot upon which he first felt that he was in order to obtain admission there hereafter upon him, that by the time he returned to the for him to lead a correct life, said that he w be like the angels, who have harps in their however, partly recovered; but, sometimes hands. "Mamma," responded the urchin, wist became necessary to have him removed to the if it makes no difference to God, I'd rather have a jewsharp." The astonished perent rang the bell, and the nurse removed the polite little stripling to his crib.

lowing letter was written from Richmond, Octhis morning, while the dew was yet on th Whether it be a favor or an annovance, you owe this letter to my early rising. From the of the family, and as shrewd a horse as ever hour marked at the top of the page you will naturally conclude that my companions are not ence between being harnessed by a boy and a now engaging my attention, as we have not before the bridle could take its place, he proceeded to back boldly out of the stable, in spite the James river runs below it; and when I of the stout boy pulling with all his might at went out, an hour ago, nothing was heard but we were to put a passenger friend on board the cars at 8.10—it was now 7.30. Out popped quil, and its temperature mild. It is morning, and morning sweet, and refreshing, and de-Charley from his stall, like a cork from a bottle of early years lead us to call that period the morning of life;" of a lovely young woman it came near his head, when off he sprang. After one or two trials, we dropped the oats, and went at it in good earnest—called all the boys, headed nothing of the morning; their idea of it is, that oats, drove him into the upper lot and out of it again. We got him into a corner, with great light, a new bursting forth of the sun, a new of six or eight whooping boys, with as little retic day, belonging to reading the newspapers, answering notes, sending the children to school. coloring into orange and red, till at last the to expedients-opened wide the great gate of

Beautiful descriptions of morning abound in and just sailed past, with a laugh as plain on all the languages; but they are strongest, perrior to a horse in many respects. But runnin he object of worship. King David speaks of on a hot summer day, in a twenty-acre lot,

this way and that, right and left, he allowed us to come on to the brush corner; from whence, in a few moments, he allowed us to emerge, and come afoot after him, down to the barn again. But luck will not hold forever, even with horses. He dashed down a lane-and we had him! But as soon as he saw the gate closed, and perceived the state of the case, how charmingly he behaved-allowed us to come up and bridle him without a movement of re sistance, and affirmed by his whole conducthis seeming disobedience. — Henry Ward Beecher.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1857.

The office of the National Era is removed to the newly-erected "Republican Building," corner of Indiana avenue and Second

REFORMERS. Natural history has a philosophy, or, more properly, it is a philosophy itself, for it is science, which is nothing else than the facts and forces, or, the phenomena and laws, of its subject, arranged in systematic order. A science means a complete knowledge of the subject matter-of its natural constitution, elements activities, relations, and the conditions of their operation. We have no such knowledge as this of human society. We have no history of the social organism that covers all this ground; and, therefore, we have no philosophy of civil history. We talk great swelling words of vanity, or little empty words of ignorance, when we speak of the philosophy of our chronicles, annals, legends, and other fictions, which we dignify with the name of history. Gibbon, Hume, Hallam, and Macaulay, abound in anecdotes and adventures of national life; but its physiology and pathology are still about where the corresponding theories of the human body were, when the nerves were thought We are not only ignorant of the process of the determine with certainty which of the nations who made you? was, "I'spect I grow'd." That account we can give of the causes by which we and ends. have reached our present societary state. We suspect that we grew to it. For the simple truth of social development is, that communi ties of men advance in the execution of a plan, which they have not conceived, and of which they are not even aware. They are only the intelligent artificers of a work which is not their own. They do not perceive it until it manifests itself in the facts of experience, and then they do not understand, so as to command the forces which effected it. If the coral insects were asked how they build their cities of the deep, they would wriggle as badly through the explanation, and would have reason to exult almost as much in their success as the populations of the continents who have the great advantage of wearing their limestone inside of their bodies. Their Macaulays have written out their island history in volumes of block. They register the revolutions of the winds and the insurrections of the waves where the crown of the reef has perchance been wrenched from fragments, lines, and plaster, can speak, that it up above the high-water mark of elementary commotion: but how it came about, when every individual of the lagoon was so busy all the while with his own cell, and struggling so earnestly with his neighbor for the atoms of sus-

Our historians travel over the record, to explore it and post up their journals, very much | men. No attempt, however well devised in after the fashion of commonplace tourists, who note down distances, stages, populations, public has ever accomplished anything independently edifices, manners and customs, the price of pronoting the differences and resemblances that present themselves, and so present a pictured page of words, which the reader may unriddle for the science of society at his leisure. Take its present population, and for the coming milup any English history of the middle ages, or of the reign of James II, or of the Commonwealth, and read the details, till memory can hold no more of the particulars, and then ask the plump question, how all this came about, than a physician gets from a nervous patient. mean? What were the predisposing, and, especially, what were the efficient causes? for we are tired of the occasional ones. We want doctors of history-we have had enough of its gossips, the one-half of them tale-bearers, merely, and the other half liars.

system of polity, which looks as if they had de-

explains than does that of the islands of Great

Walpole was right when he said to his son. "Read to me." "What shall I read, father-History?" "No, no; don't worry me with that sort of stuff. I have been behind the curtain long enough to know its worthlessness. It is either written by cotamporaries whose party spirit will not permit them to tell the truth, or by those who come long enough after to be relieved from partiality, indeed, but too long to know anything truly about it. Read me some clever work of fiction; for History is true only in names and dates, and false in everything else; while fiction is false only in names and dates, but true in everything else."

If history is philosophy teaching by examples, all that we have to say of it is, that the the unity in all its efficiency, in the parts of our pupils don't understand the teaching. As long as communities have anything to attain in the matter of justitutions and order, they have some thing to learn; and their failures can only teach that their arrangements don't answer, leaving all the defects to be made up at the proper ex-

right track; but, as we have seen, theories have always failed in practice. A true policy might be evolved from principles, certainly and very respectable attempts have been made to attain it. But here lies the difficulty-we need not a perfect system, but a remedial method adapted to conditions, accidents, and incapacities, which are not the subjects of ab-

Science works with truths, and it does not understand falsehoods, and cannot manage and all the combinations of which he is capathem; as a straight-edge exposes the departures of a crooked stick, but cannot reform them. Take Fourier's system, or any other sibility in him free play and fitting channels o that has been or may be devised for a perfect order of society, and endeavor its realization; incapable and intractable, and there is an end the Mount, though it prescribes only the private duties of morality; and the State will be ready for the millennium before it seriously at | fective instrumentalities. And if he will but tempts to conform to the fundamental doctrines which it professes.

We conclude that History does not yield us circumstances of the case, however ardently the truth which we are pursuing, and specula- he may desire to do better or more. tion answers only for criticism, and not for subject. The attempt was, perhaps, beyond

We have not done all that we wished for our

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

frost and ice every night, even now, at Salt

Lake. Over one thousand miles of the coun-

worn out with fatigue, hungry, and spiritless

Its army should enter in force, with banners

flying, drums beating, and its troops full of spirit; not in small bodies, making an escape

The whole movement has been of an unsat-

doubts as to the original intention of sending

troops at all to Utah. It is possible, however,

that they will yet depart for that delectable

country; but, if so, we cannot reasonably look

tempted to open warfare with the troops; and

justly hold the Administration to strict account.

SOUTHERN OPINIONS.

We gather from our Southern exchanges

few more significant paragraphs respecting

The Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, has

addressed a letter to his constituents of the 8th

demns Governor Walker in bitter terms. He

Kansas and the course of the Administration

How shall we get along? Heretofore, all our ability, as much as it was beyond our opprogress really made has been done within the portunity; but if we have stimulated thought framework and through the agency of the gov- in any direction, the advantages of a complete ernmental and social institutions of the times. success may enure as richly to the reader as Society is not a thing to be taken to pieces, if we had spared him the labor of achieving it that it was the merest sport in the world, all like a watch, to be repaired; it is a living body, for himself. corporate or politic, and its diseases must be treated through its own recuperative energies, and according to their aptitudes and habits.

> Political and social amelioration is, thereore, the adapted remedial method. This de- troops has already dwindled to a thousand, pends upon the conditions of the communities | through desertions and otherwise; the expedifor its chances, and must be ruled and modified by those conditions. Theoretically imperfect | would be foolish for a small army to attempt to as the rule of practical reform is, it must be make its way to Salt Lake. The N. Y. Evenused, for the systematically perfect is wholly ing Post remarks: inapplicable. Laws and customs are the expression of opinion and the exponent of con- would take three months to get it into Utah. ditions. They do not go before, but are born That would reach into November. They have of the previously-subsisting dispositions of things. They are the will, or they will not try lying between the Mississippi and Utah is be the ways of the people; they must be incovered by a scanty vegetation, which would duced according to this necessity, and they cannot be forced in defiance of it. This is
> the reason why historians have overlooked the
> to move in small detachments, each looking very essence of their story; they have recorded out for itself. There is no place where they evolutions in their explosive state, but they could rendezvous in safety this side of Salt have not noticed those concealed changes which Lake. They would arrive there in small bodies. anounced themselves in the revolutions.

The impression which these arrivals would make is not such as the United States Govern-From all this we learn that we must alter the state of the people, change their wills and ment should make upon the people of Utah. wants, and adjust them to the proposed advancement, so that of themselves they must make it, before it can take a formal existence. An amendment of the life and manners of a people must precede its enactment into muniipal law. It must be the rightfully-governing will of the community before it can be made ompulsory upon the disobedient and refrac-

Now, for the effective instrumentalities of all necessary change, we have institutions equal for success as a result of the movement. Brigto carry animal spirits, and the arteries, air. to the highest imperative requirements. Oars ham Young and his deluded followers will not is a government of the State by its people; be overawed by such an expedition, but rather growth from barbarism to civilization, but we they are the rulers, and they must be changed are even unable to define civilization so as to before the rule can be. If they were not, if it is easy to predict the fate of a thousand halfthey were the subjects of a separate order of in the past and present are entitled to be class- men, all amendment for them must be first bought into murderous collision with the Mored under it. Topsy's answer to the question, wrought in them. So the procedure is the same in all cases, and must be observed, for is really about all, and it is certainly the best this and for all other reasons, both of means

We have a machinery of government which gives instant and complete effectiveness to every purpose of the people; our duty and policy therefore concur in directing the enterprises progress through the channels of political law toward their aims. But laws with us are Congressional district. He is not inclined to not only ultimate forces, they are also initial break with the Administration, though he conagencies. Well devised, they can be made effective in disposing the minds and aims of the people in the right direction.

"If the present Administration takes sides The function of civil government is to prowith Governor Walker on it, he and they will tect the private rights and to promote the colshare the same fate. I cannot, however, permit myself to believe for a moment that they will lective interests of the people. The communithat contingency, take such grounds. The ty is a corporation of mutual insurance, and a doctrine is too outrageous and monstrous to al partnership of productive industry and comlow any such inference. So far as Mr. Bu nerce. It charges itself also with the neceschanan is concerned—to say nothing of the insary charities, and collectively undertakes the dividual members of his Cabinet-there is noth education of its members. Much as Governing in his past history to warrant any such conclusion: nothing in his Administration thus ment leaves to the citizen of his private interfar affords any grounds to suspect it, except the ests, its general provisions comprehend every fact that he has not removed him. Apart from one of them, and they are fostered without inthis Walker business, no Administration has erference with their freedom. The nation is ever, in my day, so fully met my cordial apthe structure; and the seams tell, as plainly as defended, by its laws as well as by its armies, proval. But, in my judgment, Walker ought against the encroachments of foreign nations. to have been removed. I am not, in the habit of condemning without a hearing. Mr. was cobbled on again, until it was fairly built Its criminal code guards the personal rights, Buchanan may have reasons for his course we and the civil takes care of the personal interknow nothing of. In the mean time, he must ests of the people. There is a State almsgivand will be held responsible for the consequences attending his retention, whatever they may be ing answering to benevolence, a State justice obeying conscience, a State education prac-These he cannot escape from ! On the other hand, the Georgia Platform ticing philanthropy, and a State economy, servpublishes a letter from Kansas, which eulogizes nance anost, that the multitudinous and ing for the acquisition of wealth. It does Governor Walker, and expresses confidence competitive specialities grew into an interlinked | everything needful except preaching, and furthat Kansas will yet become a slave State. We nishes effective agencies, through which every signed it, their philosophy of history no more | man can work for the general well-being. The machinery of a democratic government an-Britain explain the mystery of their civil and swers to every duty as well as every necessity

We have the individuality in all its freedom, and

organization, which makes "of the whole one

new man" as fast as each functionary comes

guards its privileges, and cherishes its influen

quote a paragraph: "We cannot see the propriety of Southern men taking such grave exceptions to anything that Governor Walker has said in Kansas. The of the individual, for effecting the greatest good Pro Slavery Democrats of Kansas Territory he can any way do in the affairs of his fellow sustain him, who watch him with a critic's eye and on the other hand, all the Black Republi cans and Free Soil papers denounce him, and itself, to amend the condition of the masses, say that he is no better than a Border Ruffian. dovernor Walker is regarded by all good men of the political power, and every form of effort n Kansas Territory as being a wise, just, and mpartial Executive; and I think that it would capable of accomplishment finds in it a vehicle e best for outsiders to lay low and keep still and an instrument answering to the purpose. until we complain. With regard to the dele The State and National Governments of this gates that are elected to form a State Constitu-Union have done more good for the millions of on, they will convene at the Capitol on the first Monday in September next; a large malions in expectancy, than all the instances of jority of these men are Pro-Slavery, and there s no doubt but that they will form a Constituassociative effort made in all time by philanion with a clause recognising African slave thropists undertaking the work without the labor. I think it very uncertain whether or not proper political agencies. If our civil authoriit will be submitted to the ratification of the ties did nothing but make the artificial thorpeople after it is formed, from the fact that the oughfares for travel and transportation which people voted understandingly at the time of electing the candidates; they all declared themthey have done, either directly or by enabling selves in favor of or against African Slavery. The troops are still in Lawrence the general well-being of every kind than all and, I think, will remain there for the purpose of enforcing the laws in collecting the revenue. the volunteer benevolence that all the wide They say they will fight the troops before they world can show to its credit in the same acwill pay the taxes. I am of the opinion we wil count. The unity of agency and fraternity of have a collision when the tax-gatherer starts impulse which all the social architects aim at, subsists in outline in the framework of our political system, and they are made operative

Unpleasant as this view of things in Kansas is, we fear there is some truth in it, and princiand effective to the full extent of the purpose, by every charter of incorporation granted by pally because the Administration gives indicaour thirty-odd parliaments. The very religion tions of bending before the Southern storm. of all reform is active in our political policy; The Northern Democrats lack the courage of and there is as much latent resource of benefitheir brethren in the slave States. Should the cent power in it as humanity can ever employ President give over Kansas to Border Ruffianism, how many Northern Democratic presses There is something in the organic structure would venture, like the intrepid Richmond of our system which is capable of giving force South and Charleston Mercury, to condemn and effect to the best intentions of wisdom and the Administration? It is for this very reason goodness for the common benefit. St. Paul that Mr. Buchanan will give way, if he does so finds the human individual a perfect analogue, at all—the North will bear anything, while the a type, or exemplar of a divine society. The | South is independent, fearless, and not to be order, relation, and harmonized variety of the bound by party ties one moment, if Slavery is vital functions serve him to express the highest in danger. organization of the Church, here and hereafter.

The N. Y. Times, which has until now stead ily supported Governor Walker and the Administration in their Kansas policy, expresses the opinion that the Southern war upon Mr. Buchanan will succeed in intimidating him. It

up to the fulness of his use. Our system provides place, protection, and opportunity, for the "The success of the plot turned wholly upon the question of his courage—and it looks alman, as an individual, and as a social being; ready as if whatever he has were cozing out it separates the family from the neighborhood. The official organ, the Union, is suspiciously busy in its attempts to vindicate him from all es; it incorporates the school district, the mputation of wishing to make Kansas a free township, county, State, and the Union, sphere State, and to show that his action has been in within sphere, and gives them play and im strict conformity to the exactions of the South ern States. Governor Walker, it must also be pulse to their utmost possibilities of good, as confessed, has abated something of his devoharmoniously as the planets roll in their retion to the welfare of the whole people of Kan spective orbits; and it artificially creates a sas, and is becoming especially vehement in de nouncing as Abolitionists the decided majority housand corporations, whose organism is neof its inhabitants. Instead of insisting that cessary to the combination of ability and enall the bona fide residents of Kansas shall vote under the organic laws of Congress, he now interprise which secures the prosperity, and pronotes the wealth, intelligence, and power, of timates that voting must be confined to those the whole community. The individual man, who shall be found qualified according to the Territorial laws. Instead of making the apporionment for members of the Legislature him ble, fall within its purview, for protection, enself, and thus securing its fairness, he handed couragement, and help, and it gives every pospranches of the Legislature, who have made a one-sided distribution, giving to the Pro-Slavery Such an apparatus of accommodated agen ninority a decided preponderance of legislative power. At this moment, too, Judge Cato suspicies calls upon every citizen to employ all his ously steps in with an extra-judicial opinion powers, so secured to him, and to do all his which cuts off nine-tenths of the Free State men duty, so imposed upon him. The good citizen from the polls, and confines the right of voting is the highest style of man, for he is living the those who have paid a Territorial tax. And argest and most liberal life. He is thinking he old executive machinery by which Fre State men were harassed and dragooned las and acting for the world, through the most ef year-the machinery of indictments, arrests. imprisonments, and trials for treason and other be contented to take Providence for his guide, constructive crimes-seems to have been re

cate a bending to the Southern storm, and have infused corresponding encouragement and hope into the breasts of Atchison and his Blue Lodge should know whether such acts can be repeated in the future.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Beverly Tucker, of Virginia, has got the

H. W. Spencer, of New York, is appointed

tainly had better, rather than go out small in

ney in Kansas, and that some one else wil

Postmaster General is still indisposed with fever

"The contest between Henry A. Wise and

R. M. T. Hunter, for the seat held by the latter

in the United States Senate, is very warm, and

even bitter, but well-informed Virginia Demo-

crats are of opinion that Mr. Hunter will easily

carry his point of a re-election. In eloquence

and activity, he is no match for the Governor but the right implied in the possession of poli

ical honors goes a great way in Virginia, as it

ought to do elsewhere. A very good judge of

mond papers. There is a manifest endeavor

The Hon. Mr. Meade, Minister to Rio de Ja

neiro, will leave some time during the present

month for Brazil. He has instructions to ne

gotiate a new commercial treaty, and a reduc

Mr. Ramsey, of North Carolina, it is said

The assertion of the Union newspaper, that

Kansas will certainly become a slave State

pleases the Southern journals, and has a tend

ency to conciliate the fire-eaters. How it suits

The Washington correspondent of the Rich-

mond South thinks that the Administration is

inclined to say little of Kansas affairs, and

" Perhaps the President, while refusing either

it altogether unpardonable. There is certainly

no evidence to show the absolute approval by

subjects only of conjecture; and the censu

so freely bestowed in the controversy on Mr

Buchanan and the members of his Cabine

may well be characterized as assuming and

Of Mr. Keitt's fiery letter, the same corres

"The attack of the Hon. L. M. Keitt, of

South Carolina, on the Administration, convey

ed in a public letter, lately addressed to a por

tion of his constituents, on the present aspects o

the Kansas imbroglio, will find but few to up hold its assertions or to applaud its spirit. Mr

noble service; but in this instance his zea

seems to have exceeded his judgment or his

recollection of facts, and he accuses the Ad-

ministration of what never has been proved

the most extravagant sentiment and inflated

and even absurdly violent toward Mr. Buchan

We clip the following from the Star of this

"On Saturday, a number of slaves, belonging

covered wagon, under pretence of going to the

departed, but have not returned, and their own

fifteen slaves are missing, most of them belong

the fugitives, but up to this time none have

It is rumored that the Utah expedition will

be broken up, the troops being wanted for Kan-

THE REASON WHY .- Here is an excellent

reason for the recent conciliatory bearing of

Administration journals towards the Southern

fire-eaters. We give it in the following extract

from a Pro-Slavery but Administration-sup-

"While there is no reason whatever to object

to the severe handling of particular individuals

and journals, claiming identity with the Democ

racy, that have taken ground against the Ad

ministration, the effort to class with them all c

the Southern Democracy who do not approve

of all that Governor Walker has said and done

n Kansas, is the most insane policy we ever

saw initiated by journals meaning well toward

the Administration, which will require, as i

deserves to receive, a hearty support from the

calculation, there will be thirty-five members o

the next House, (if not more,) heretofore closely

dentified with the Southern Rights wing of th

sincerely desirous of giving the Administration

cordial and effective support, and who disap-

prove the course of the Delta and its handfu

f allies, most emphatically. There is danger

however, that persistent denunciations of al

who do not approve all Governor Walker has

said and done, will end in driving them into

practical, if not avowed, opposition-the very

worst position they could assume for the fi

ture of the Democratic party-so surely as an

open enemy is always to be preferred to a se-

The New York Evening Post states that an

attempt is on foot to incorporate the Dred Scott

decision into the platform of the State Admin-

istration party in New York. Some of the more

sensitive rebel against this. The Newburgh

"Having no national issues this fall, it will

be utterly out of the line of the duty of the

Convention to endeavor to create such issues

by engrafting in the platform resolutions

that character. The Convention should endors

the Cincinnati platform and approve the cours

this nothing is required—nay, will be preductive of absolute injury. Take, for example

the decision of the Supreme Court in the case

of Dred Scott. that decision involves points

which, if dragged into the canvass, will absorb

cussion fruitless of good. In no case can that

decision be made an issue. It is an interpre-

the attention of the people, and provoke a dis

and policy of the Administration; but beyond

Telegraph, an Administration print, says:

party, four fifths of whom are at this momen

the united South in Congress.

sas and the Northwestern border.

an, his constitutional advisers, and the Demo

The letter is unnecessarily, unjustly

against it, in a flaming letter, remarkable

ungracious.

pondent remarks:

racy of the country."

been recovered.'

porting exchange:

Northern Democrats, we have not yet heard.

will be appointed Secretary of Legation to

tion of the rates of the Brazilian tariff.

to conceal the struggle from the public eye.

Ives has command of the expedition.

restore it to the owners.

ant of Indian Affairs in Utah.

command the Utah expedition.

York Courier says:

votes in the Legislature."

onfederates." We do not think that it is strange, with this condition of things, that Atchison and his ploration of the Colorado river. Lieutenant

friends in the slave States take courage. "PLAN FOR EMANCIPATION."

We have received a copy of a "Plan for Emancipation," by the Hon. David Sprs. Upon examining it, we find that it is the same plan," in its general features, as that which The Utah expedition is likely to prove a failat present engages the labors and enthusiasm of ure. The original force of fifteen hundred Elihu Burritt. Mr. Sears was the first to suggest the idea of buying the slaves with the proceeds of the public lands, and Mr. Burritt has enlarged tion has been dangerously delayed, and now it upon and illustrated it, and a Convention i called to discuss it.

We find in the little pamphlet before us much the Administration-and the author of the to instruct, and we think those readers who dis-"It is too late to fit out a new expedition. It approve of the "plan" will do the same. We will give a summary of Mr. Sears's" plan

for emancipation:" 1. Congress to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the extinction of

2. Commissioners to be appointed by Congress to negotiate with the Legislatures of the slave States for the purchase of female saves inder ten years of age, and also, if necessary, female slaves under twenty years of age, and with instructions to close a contract with any one of said States which may agree to ascept the terms of their commission. The money to be paid to the States, and to be by them appor-

3. Female slaves so purchased are to be free

from starvation, and in need of prolonged rest and their issue are to be free. 4. In consideration of the above, all children born after --- are to be free, within the States isfactory character, and calculated to excite so contracting; and from that date, hereditary Slavery in the United States, its Territories and dependencies, is to cease.

5. In order to avoid the difficulties and dangers which might arise from an immediate and inqualified liberation of a debased and ignorant class, children who may be born aftershould be apprenticed to their owners, or others, until they are twenty-one years of age, on the proviso that they receive from their masters sauits ble education to fit them for their improved con dition. And this is to apply to all children born mon militia. For that result, the country would after that period, whether their mothers have been freed by appropriations made by Congress

> We have remarked, before, that the trouble in making this "plan" work is, that the slave States will not negotiate—the slaveholders do not desire to sell. But the agitation of the whole question will accomplish great good. Before the slave is freed, this and a hundred other plans will be critically canvassed, and the liscussion of each will elicit some truth.

THE FORT SNELLING RESERVATION.

The Republican press generally comments with severity upon the recent sale by the Government of the Fort Snelling reservation. It is claimed that what was sold for \$90,000 is well worth \$1,000,000; that it was a private sale, intended so to shut out competition; that the Mr. Steele, or Stole, who is the purchaser, is doubts if it approves of Mr. Walker's proceedbut a go-between; and that the real buyers are | ings: gentlemen in high position, and everywhere known in the political world. We quote the to condemn or justify his course, did not think following statement of a gentleman who has een upon the Reservation, that our readers the Administration of Governor Walker's pol may understand the matter. We cannot, of cy, and thus to establish its essential compl course, vouch for the accuracy of all the state | city in the offence. The sentiments of the Adments, and, indeed, think they had better be ministration on the subject have not been as even then, it is evident that the Treasury has been defrauded, whether intentionally or not we will not pronounce:

"The Government, at an early day, purchased from the Indians a tract ten mile square, at the confluence of the Minnesota river with the Mississippi, for military purposes. Major Pike made ction and the purchase, and every one who has visited the spot bears testimony to his wisdom and judgment. The post being a commanding an important one, the works were laid out upon an extensive plan, and erected in the most substantial manner. Immense sums of Keitt is, we doubt not, a loyal and devoted son money were expended, year after year, con of the South, and endowed by nature to do her structing here of solid masonry what, in most nland forts, is formed of square timber and ough pickets.
"In 1849-'50, the Government purchased

from the Indians the entire Territory of Minnesota, and then commenced the growth of two cities on either side this military post, St. Paul and St. Anthony, the aggregate population of which is, at this time, over 20,000. In 1853-'54, he people, being crowded for space, petitioned ongress, through their Delegate, to throw a portion of the ten-mile reservation into market, which was done, retaining with the Fort but one mile square, the property now in question. "The present value per acre of the lands to various citizens of the District, obtained thrown into market in 1853-'54 is very easily ascertained. They range from \$100 to \$500 per acre, and as they lay around and adjoining he recent sale, of course, the same causes which ers have reason to believe that they have emimade the old reservation valuable apply also to grated by the underground railroad. Some this. The growth of cities, the peopling and improving the country, the development of manufacturing, the construction with Governare Messes. Linton, Randolph Harbaugh, and ment funds of excellent roads, the crowding of Isaac Scaggs. Officers have been in search of the Mississippi river with steamers, the building, at Government expense, railroads through this very land, connecting the cities of St. Paul and St. Anthony, and running hundreds of miles still beyond, into the agricultural lands north and west. Here are some of the elements that

give value to their property-or rather to the "Now, for the Fort property. It is an immense establishment, enclosed by lofty walls of solid masonry. It contains blocks or squares f stone building, put up in the most substantial manner, and capable of garrisoning several companies with excellent quarters, from the ommandant down. Magazines, storehouses, stables for draooon horses, ice-houses, houses replaced to the Government for one million of money, and was of practical value to the Gov ernment at the moment it was sold, all it originally cost the country.

"We may now put the bill in form: 7,500 acres of land, worth \$100 per

\$750,000 Fort proper worth, say - 300,000 1.050.000 Sold for -90,000

Balance in favor of purchaser "There is the true value of the property, as set off against the sum received by the Govern

"I will now proceed to demonstrate the above o be correct, so far, at least, as relates to the land. Two years ago, I offered a man on the old reserve \$10,000 for 160 acres. He said he efused to sell to Mr. Breckinridge (now Vice President) for \$12,000. Last spring, I tried to ourchase 160 acres on the old reserve, still igher the Fort, and have the man's letter now before me, saying he will not sell under \$150 per acre. I could strengthen this incidental proof to any extent, but it is superfluous to add to that which is notorious to every one at all familiar with the property.

"I did hope to find room to point out the main evil to the country of this Fort Snelling specu lation. The mere loss of \$900,000 to the Gov ernment is trifling, but it has sold a military post of such importance to the country, that, though disposed of, the Government dare not abandon it; and, even were it no longer of service to keep the Indians in check, it still, as Major Sherman, the commandant, told me but ecently, would remain important to the country as a military depot to any posts that may be stationed upon the Canada line."

That such lands should have been sold in a private manner, is one of the astounding events of the year, and we do not see how it is possible to lefend the authorities whose business it is to guard the public treasury. Somebody has cheated the country to a great amount-who it he will cheerfully do the best he can under the vived with fresh vigor. All these things indi- is, or what the precise amount, it is of no espe- tation of organic law beyond the reach or con- number.

cial importance now to know, but the people trol of legislation, and it is worse than folly to pass resolutions approving or condemning its provisions. Men differ in regard to the correctness of that decision in some of its points, and will be reluctant, if they do not absolutely refuse, to support candidates who stand on a An expedition has been organized for the explatform endorsing it."

THE TELEGRAPH FAILURE.

The feeling of disappointment at the news An Alabama Marshal, in 1856, took \$5,000 from a mail robber, and has since steadily re from the telegraph fleet is as keen as it is general. The interest felt in the success of the fused to restore the money to the original ownundertaking was universal, and much more deep ers, upon the plea that proof sufficient has not than many supposed; and the belief that the been given of ownership. Upon complaint, the fleet would triumph in their great experiment Department has decided that the money must was also strong. Hence the keenness of the be given to the Postmaster General, who will disappointment.

But we believe that final triumph is certain,

There will certainly be laid an Atlantic Tele Liverpool Consulate—the richest in the gift of graph in the course of a few years, probably within a twelvemonth, and possibly before Scarlet Letter" will soon be relieved of his duwinter sets in. The very accident which has ies at Liverpool. Mr. Tucker is a lucky man. postponed this triumph, furnishes the clue to success. Machinery must be arranged that will Consul at Paris, and Jacob Forney Superintendallow the telegraph cable, at all times, under all circumstances, to be paid out without fric tion, or under tension, and the chief difficulty The Democratic journals still claim that the will be overcome. It is, however, not improb-Utah expedition will not be broken up. It cerable that others may be developed, but we feel confident that they, too, will be vanquished by numbers and every way unprepared. It is said the inventive genius, the persevering industry, that Gov. Walker wishes to keep General Harof the gentlemen who have charge of the un dertaking. It is well to remember that the submarine telegraph to Newfoundland failed of The President has been slightly ill, and the success upon the first attempt, and this is true also of the Mediterranean submarine line. In both cases, success attended the second trial. We will hope that this will be the case with the The Washington correspondent of the New Atlantic Telegraph; but, if disappointed in the second attempt, we shall not doubt for a moment the ultimate success of the movement.

OHIO POLITICS.

Governor Chase delivered an able speech at Cincinnati on the 20th ult. He discussed the Treasury defalcation, the condition of the State and the condition of Kansas. Upon the latter subject he dwells at some length, characterithe relative strength of the competitors thinks Mr. Wise will not receive more than twenty zing the recent apportionment of the Territory as iniquitous, and the course of Gov. Walker as calculated to deceive and betray the Free State The Virginia papers generally deny that any men. In reference to State Rights, the Govsuch "contest" is going on, but the fact cannot be concealed from those who read Richernor said:

"We have a right to have our State laws obeyed. We don't mean to resist Federa authority. Just or unjust laws, properly ad ministered, will be respected. If dissatisfied we will go to the ballot-box and redress our wrongs. But we have rights which the Feder al Government must not invade-rights supe rior to its power, on which our sovereignty de pends; and we do mean to assert these rights against all tyrannical assumptions of authority "I know not what will be done in Chan paign county. The courts will determine that But I do know that if the Marshals who violate our laws are indicted, and the writs for thei arrest are placed in the hands of our State of ficers, they shall be executed. [Shouts and great applause. And we expect the Federal Government to submit.

"I believe, with Jefferson, that the cardina principle of our Union is the preservation of the reserved rights of the States; and if we have certain organic laws, if we wish to main tain our liberties, we must have our laws obe ed. Unless we sustain our officers, we forfe our freedom, and are worse than the veries slaves of European despotism. But I have ex tended my remarks further than I intended

and I must now draw to a close. "I wish to say, however, that I want ar economical Government; I want perfect secu rity from depositors of the State, and from offi cers, with undoubted integrity to recommend them; I want the rights of the State protected I want to see Slavery overthrown, and I intend to help to overturn its power; I want to see This power of 250,000 slaveholders over 30,000,000 of the people cease; I want it acknowledged that colored people have rights and privileges which they have not now; I want to see Territories become the free-so home of free labor. These are some of th articles of my political faith, and I call upon you to vindicate those principles at the ballot

OPINION OF A MEMBER.

A member of the Constitutional Convention in Kansas writes as follows to the Richmon South:

"Let me tell you, sir, as a member of the Constitutional Convention, a member of the last Legislature, one of the committee that reported the present Democratic platform, upo which we act, and as invariably a member o that the members of the Constitutional Conven tion are all right. If I had to select from the whole South, I do not know that I could improve upon them. I have conversed with most of them they are strenuously opposed to reference, and you may be assured that whatever we do will be done directly to effect the all-importa making of Kansas a Southern State-Mr. Br chanan, Mr. Walker, or Mr. Any-body-else, to th contrary. We can neither be intimidated b fear nor seduced by favor. Gov. Walker is a miserable plight; he is backing down ver sensibly, and, were the opportunity presented would back down altogether. He is treated with contempt by the Black Republicans, and to a great extent, he has lost the confidence

SPEAKING OUT, - The Cincinnati Enquire is the leading Administration journal in Ohio. the Fort Snelling fraud, but speaks out in the time of his death. following bold language: "We trust that the honest and firm Secretary

of the Interior will satisfy the people that the Government has not been swindled in the recent sale of the Fort Snelling reservation The affair requires explanation. The Admir istration cannot be too prudent and vigilant in watching the manœuvres of certain speculators, who, in the mask of Democracy, are in fac 'ravening' depredators and speculators. There are men, who stand high at Washington, who entertain grandly, and succeed in deluding some of our high functionaries, and yet who, in fact are openly employing political position and place to enrich themselves at the expense the people, by various devices of peculation and swindling. Minnesota has been a favorite area for these speculators. To the schemes of on or two of such depredators, the Democratic party owes its defeat in that State. Like all righteous causes, the name of our party wi sometimes be borrowed and assumed by scour drels, to cover up their rascally designs. Our duty is to be vigilant and watchful, to detect and fearlessly expose such peculations.

This is honest and manly writing, and we wish there were more of it in the leading political journals of the country.

There is at present a prospect that the Know Nothings of New York will nominate a separate State ticket. This is done, unquestionably, to defeat the Republicans, not that they have the slightest hope of triumph themselves. This game has been repeatedly played before, but will, we hope, not succeed this time.

The Know Nothings of Pennsylvania are doing the same thing, having nominated Isaac Hazlehurst for Governor, with the hope of getting a few thousand votes for him, and thus defeating Mr. Wilmot. We have a "chronic antipathy" to such humbuggery.

Colonel Hunter, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer of Louisiana, contends that certain free negroes in Rapides have the right to vote. These same negroes have repeatedly voted, and, as they have voted to suit the slaveowners, it is now claimed that they may do so again. It is a little singular that Democrats are found in a slave State ready to oppose the Dred Scott decision

Putnam's Magazine has been combined with Emerson's, and the two will be issued henceforth as one, commencing with the October was about to be executed.

The Rebiele.

Shelley's Poems. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C. We have in this edition Shelley's Poems in blue and gold, with a new memoir of the poet, suffer any injustice—expected it, indeed. She by Professor Lowell, of Cambridge. It is a says she will contest the matter to the last. just and appreciating sketch of Shelley's lifeone that does justice to his genius, and also MR. BRIGHT'S ELECTION TO PARLIAMENT. hesitates not in condemning some of his acts. We have no doubt these exquisite volumes will satisfaction Mr. Bright's re-election to Parliabe favorites with the public.

Stockton's Periodical New Testament. Philadelphia: T. H. Stockton

We have received No. 1 of the proposed held decidedly republican opinions. serial New Testament. It is issued with exrusalem, and two beautiful engravings.

larper's Magazine. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C.

The September number of Harper is unu- ernment. He says: sually attractive. Among the more noticeable orticles we may mention "A Winter in the South," profusely illustrated; "Coal, and the Coal Mines of Pennsylvania," also illustrated. terrible event with the rest of my countrymen, I am perhaps less surprised at it than most of Many of the articles are as usual selected from them are. For twelve years, I have given great the foreign magazines. "Temples in which I attention to the subject of India. I have twice have Worshipped," is by W. C. Prince, whose book of travels in the East we noticed some time since. His article is illustrated. Egotism active part in the debates on the bill recently is the chief fault of Mr. Prince's style, and it mars this sketch. Why need the author tell the public so much about his wife Miriam? In of our largest cities, with a view to excite pubother respects, he is an attractive writer, for he writes with graphic force.

Harper's Story Book, Published and for sale as above. The September number of the above is entitled "Congo; or, Jasper's Experience in Command." It is a continuation of the history Command." It is a continuation of the history of "Jasper," and is a lively story, well calculated to interest and instruct the children.

Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C. The August number is received, and is well filled with excellent reading matter.

The Eclectic Magazine. New York: W. H. Bidwell The September number of this excellent nonthly collection of selected literature is remonthly collection of selected literature is re-ceived. It is prefaced with a portrait of Miss statesmanship in England will combine to work Pardoe, the authoress, and one of the editor | what good is possible out of so much evil.' and proprietor, Mr. Bidwell. The contents of the Magazine this month are good and interesting, selected, as they are, from the better to the Russian and Chinese wars. class of English reviews and monthlies. oduction to Monteith's Manual of Geography. New

This is one of a series of geographical school books, by James Monteith, and they seem to be popular, and we feel sure that they deserve popularity. The present volume is specially designed for the use of junior classes in the

The National Pronouncing Speller. By Richard S. Parker. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. We copy the following paragraph from the

preface of this book: "It is now generally conceded by eminent American and European educators that the shortest and most successful mode of learning spelling is by the eye; that the definition and the use of words, as well as their orthography, are soonest acquired by frequently writing exercises from dictation; and that orthoëpy and orthography should be simultaneously taught. book has been prepared in acco

The book is very neatly issued, and will, we think, be favorably received by teachers gene-

Antioch College will be opened on the 9th instant. Horace Mann is President of the in- highway to Freedom! stitution. The scholarship system is abolished, and a tuition fee of \$24 is now charged.

Putnam's Monthly has been sold to J.

has always netted a fair profit by itself. Mr. Helper's book, "The Impending Crisis," has already had a fine success. The ed to sail for Liverpool on the 12th instant. It publishers, we learn, have issued thirteen thou- is understood that she has cost her owners a sand conies. Orders have been received from several slave States, and one gentleman in Pennsylvania alone ordered 500 copies for dis-

Dr. Rufus W. Griswold, of New York. died in that city on the 27th ult., at the age of forty-two. He was widely known as a critic volumes are well known in this country: "Poets

and compiler of books. The following of his and Poetry of England in the Nineteenth Century;" "The Prose Writers of America;" The Female Poets of America;" "The Sacred Poets of England and America: " " Washington and the Generals of the Revolution; "Napoleon and the Marshals of the Empire;" "The Republican Court," &c. He was engaged It does not incline to keep still in reference to upon an illustrated Life of Washington at the

THE BURDELL ESTATE.

The New York Times of August 25th says: The Surrogate yesterday decided that Emma very Burdell, and directed the issue of letters of administration to Dr. Burdell's next of kin. The Surrogate says he has not been left in loubt as to the justice of the decision. The following are, in brief, the reasons for the de-

1. The marriage was clandestine—and there s no presumption in favor of a secret marriage, either preceded nor followed by cohabitation 2. The clergyman selected was unknown to the parties. 3. The place appointed was distant from the

4. The only witness chosen to be present was one of the daughters of the claimant. 5. The witness is contradicted by her own atements, made under oath, at different times,

and by other evidence. 6. The certificate of the marriage affords no vidence of identification. 7. The certificate is incorrect as to the name of the decedem, and evinces ignorance or error

as to the place of his nativity 8. There were suspicious circumstances attending the transaction. 9. The marriage was not confided by the claimant to any member of her family save

cknowledgment, no cohabitation, but the aledged parties lived as single persons. 11. On the part of the claimant there were

onfidential relations with another person, in respect to whom the decedent charged improper ntimacy.
12. The terms of settlement of the suits aleged to have led to the marriage are in wri-

ng, and exclude the assertion of other terms. 13. The marriage took place after the settle ment had been concluded and carried out. 14. The claimant executed written instrunents to the decedent in her own name, after the marriage. She assigned a judgme drew a check to her order. She endorsed it, and ne swore to the affidavit, in all which she was

escribed by her own name. 15. At the settlement, she stipulated for a new ease of the house. 16. Shortly before the decedent's death, she

eleased all causes of action, and abandoned her greement for a lease. 17. He spoke of her with contumely and reproach, and made repeated declarations against

18. He was determined to compel her to leave the premises, and a new lease to another party

19. The marriage was first announced after Mrs. Cunningham bore with fortitude the announcement that the Surrogate had decided against her claims to be the widow of Harvey Burdell, and so entitled to a third of Dr. Bur-

The English papers generally regard with ment. He occupies the seat vacated by the death of Mr. Murbroy, of Birmingham, who was a radical reformer, and, we believe, at one time

Mr. Bright was solicited by the electors of quisite taste, the paper is like snow, the print Birmingham to stand for an election, and, no clear and pleasant, and the arrangement is contestant appearing, he was duly declared novel, yet proper. This number contains the elected, without the formality of a vote, as is Gospel according to Matthew, printed like any the custom in England upon such occasions. ordinary volume, and not divided into verses Mr. Bright was not anxious to sit in Parliament and double columns. An appendix is added, so soon again, his health being yet poor; but containing Horne's Introduction, a map of Je- his friends persuaded him to consent to return to public life. We notice that, in his address to the electors of Birmingham, he does not occupy the position of an opponent of the Gov-

"There is another question which at this

moment occupies and absorbs public atten-

tion-the revolt in India. While I deplore this brought it before Parliament-once in moving for a select committee, and once in moving for a royal commission of inquiry; and I took an passed to continue the powers of the East India Company, and held public meetings in several ic interest in the great question of the Government of India. The success of the insurrection would involve anarchy in India, unless some great man, emerging from the chaos. should build up a new empire, based on and dethe interests of India and of England, I cannot oppose such measures as may be deemed necessary to suppress the existing disorder. To restore order to India is mercy to India; but heavy will be the guilt of our country, should we neglect hereafter any measures which would contribute to the welfare of its hundred millions of population. I hope the acts of Government will be free from the vindictive and sanguinary spirit which is shown in many of the letters which appear in the newspapers, and that, when

This is well said, but it is not the position he occupied towards the Government in reference

THE TELEGRAPH.—An exchange recommends that the Atlantic Telegraph Company dismiss the Government vessels, and get the work done by private enterprise. If the second attempt is put off to next summer, why not employ the Great Eastern" for this purpose? She could take the whole cable easily, and, from her immense size, will scarcely feel the swells of the sea, which put such a strain upon the cable on board an ordinary vessel. It would be a noble work for the new mammoth steamer to do.

THE EMANGIPATION CONVENTION .- The tele-

graph has given a somewhat disconnected and

indistinct account of the doings of this body,

which met at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 26th ultimo. We shall, perhaps, get a more reliable account hereafter. Gerrit Smith, Esq., is reported as defending the right of slaveholders to indemnity in case of emancipation. MISSOURT .- It seems that Stewart is elected Governor of Missouri by a trifling majority.

The friends of Rollins claim that fraudulent returns have been made. The moral effect is quite equal to a victory. Missouri is on the Mr. Wilmot has engagements to speak every day till the election in Pennsylvania, Sundays

excepted. He invited General Packer to stump M. Emerson for the sum of \$6,000. It will be the State with him; but as the General deanited with "Emerson's Magazine." Putnam clined, Mr. W. is making the best use of the time left, alone. The new Collins steamer Adriatic is advertis-

million of dollars.

MOB LAW-FREE SPEECH IN KENTUCKY.

BEREA, MADISON Co., Ky., Aug. 15 1857.

To the Editor of the National Era: You are aware that, near four weeks since, I was again mobbed. On the Sabbath day, in the midst of a discourse, without any known offence than that of preaching a Gospel of impartial love, or equal justice, I was, by a mob previously organized, torn by violence from the house of worship. I was dragged off about

driven some eight or nine miles out of the county-no further violence then to me. The mobocrats rage and threaten: have caused friends to shut their doors against preaching, in two places, for a time. The

one mile, then ordered to get on my horse, and

mobocrats are threatening even the slaveholders who are the friends of free speech. It is painful, when guilty of no crime, to bear insult and abuse from such men; but I believe all this will be overruled for good. Men have

extended their friendship to us, who could not have been otherwise enlisted. The mobocrats declare that they are not going to regard law, at least in this matter. They do not claim that I have violated any law. The more reflecting part of community

see that, this course pursued, the "dogs of war" are turned loose from all sides, and there will be no security for slaves, nor anything else. Slavery is a system, not of reason or justice, but of blind, frenzied passion. Every stroke

of its advocates is like the sword of the Midianites. "against his fellow." I think the crisis is nastening on. These acts of violence seem to be necessary to rouse the public mind, and show the wickedness and danger of the system. I trust these are the death throes of the system-the throes that will wake speedily the in-

dignation and persevering action of good men. We lament to see some friends tiring under the painful work of killing such a system, and leaving us and the poor slave to suffer on. Many could come from the North, and help us in this struggle, if they would remember those in bonds, as bound with them. Few like to come into such difficulties. But were not these difficulties once met in the free States themselves? And was it not necessary that those fathers should bear that persecution which served so effectually to rouse the public mind there? Should not their sons and daughters continue the work, "carry the war (of words. of arguments) into Africa?" Will friends work

JOHN G. FRE. THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE MISSOURI ELEC-ION .- St. Louis, Aug. 29 .- The result of the

election for Governor, which was held in the early part of the month, and upon which there has been so much speculation caused by the contradictory returns received, has at length been determined by the official report; R. M. Stewart, Democrat, being elected over James 8. Rollins, American, by 334 majority. The official vote stands: - 47,975 For Stewart - -

Stewart's majority

For Rollins - - - 47,641

on, and come on? Yours, as ever,

The Fort Snelling Swindle. The Utica Herald has been overhauling the a million dollars, with the connivance of Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of War. It appears that Messrs. Weller, Orr, and Quitman, were uncommonly zealous in sliding the paragraph into the soul; the little children to whom the soul is the soul; the little children to whom the soul is the soul; the little children to whom the soul is the Army Appropriation Bill under which the

"Mr. Weller. The next amendment of the Committee on Military Affairs is to add: 'That has been laid before the Court of Directors of State after such sale!

course, many military posts have become wholly useless to the Government, and this amendment is to sell them.

"Mr. Bright. At public or private sale?

"Mr. Weiler. At PUBLIC SALE.
"Upon this statement, the Senate agreed to the amendment. The law of 1819 contains no formly. Mr. Weller's statement was, that the amendment provided to sell at public sale; and single, has been about £5,500. The results of this was false. Upon this statement, cleverly drawn out by Senator Bright, the clause was inserted. Having been so passed, there was no more than usual force to be given to the precedent of selling such sites by auction; but acted, violates what Mr. Weller declared the law would be, and what the precedent really has been. The Committee on Military Affairs, from which the above clause was reported, consisted of Senators Weller, Fitzpatrick, Johnson, Jones of Tennessee, Iverson, and Pratt, all bitter opponents of the Republicans. "The bill with this and other amendments

mittee of Conference was appointed, consisting of Senators Crittenden, Stuart, and Weller, and Representatives Quitman of Mississippi, Haven of Buffalo, New York, and Wakeman of New York city. This committee recommended that the House should recede from its disagreement,

called attention to the fact that the amendments had not been read at all before the House. Mr. Haven asserted that 'he supposed no man knew anything about them.' He pro-ceeded to state what they were. Of the clause in question, all he said, and all the House had

clinched by motion of Mr. Quitman. Snelling and other military sites." The Fort Spelling Reservation contains 7,300

acres of land, and the difference between eleven dollars per acre and one hundred dollars per acre (its true value) is distributed in various Democratic breeches. At the lowest estimate. the swindle figures up \$650,000. We suppose Douglas has gone to Minnesota to ferret out the rescality, and bring the thieves to justice. The Rescue of the Newburyport Pilot .- Wonder ful Escape from Death.

We yesterday gave a brief account of the rescue from drowning of Capt. M. Stevens, jr., a Newburyport (Mass.) pilot, who was knocked overboard by the boom of the pilot boat America, when ten miles east of Cape Ann. At Newburyport it was very generally believed that the have created deep sorrow throughout the town. The Herald, of that place, on Tuesday, however, thus speaks of his rescue and return :

"While we were all lamenting that this worthy man was gone, and the flags had drooped in mourning for the dead; while people were stopping each other at the corners of the raising a subscription for the benefit of his family—after we had published his obituary, and already had another paragraph written, calling for a material testimonial to aid the widow and orphans—as suddenly as though he had fallen from the heavens above, Captain | walks the course. Stevens, yesterday, at noon, appeared in our streets. Wildly the story goes about town; speedily he is rushed home to a family mourn-ing his demise; instantly the flags from halfmast are run hard up; and gladness is upon all faces, for the lost is found and the dead is

end, we go to greet him and learn his story. Almost immediately after his companions had retired below, as he was standing in the quarter with the spyglass to his eye, the main boom jibed over, striking him in the back of the neck, and sweeping him into the sea. Instantly the boat filled away, and sailed off with a six knot breeze. He turned in pursuit; but one hundred yards swimming satisfied him that that was useless. He halloed, but the noise of the sails, the rushing of the waters, and the inter-vening decks, shut off all communication. There he was in the midst of the ocean; the boat receding, and no friendly sail in sight; it is not desirable to die, and he lay for some time upon the surface, when, by and by, five miles away, a sail appears, standing toward him—it is his only hope; a faint hope, but the last. He did not swim to her, but reserved his strength; and when she was within two miles, it was evident that she was going a long way to the

"He then coolly—oh, how can a man be cool with the deep water below and nought but the deeper heavens above—coolly he struck out to head her off. For three-quarters of a mile or more he swam for dear life; but now he begins to fail. His legs are already cold and stiff, and hang down deep, the waves breaking to his mouth. 'Tis the last chance; he raises his head and shouts; and a woman-a woman's ears are always open to the cry of distress—God bless her—says, 'I hear a voice.' All hands look round. It is now or never; and as waves and says, 'I am drowning!' They hear—they see, 'Ease off sheets, up helm, hear—they see, 'Ease off sheets, up helm, man the boat!' It is done as quick as said quicker than written. 'I shall drown,' calls the passage."

the brave, struggling, but sinking man, 'before while with the coil of rope he stands in the bows. The rowers pull strong, but many yards are yet between them and the sinking man, when the vessel's prow nears the spot, and with the captain's call—catch hold —the rope falls upon his head, and is turned around the wrist. The rope is paid out, the sails shake in the ly court. Most of the former incumbents in wind, and in two minutes more-after he had been in the water an hour and a half-the captain and his wife pull him over the side, helpless, and for a long time clouded and wan of the Legislature."

family on a trip to Portland, Me. He rendered Capt. Stevens all the assistance needed, landed him in Portland on Sunday, and with the first record for the authority under which the Fort Snelling Reservation was sold to Mr. Franklin train that reached here at noon on Monday he

Army Appropriation Bill being under consid
We find in the European correspondence of the New York Times an account of railroad progress in India. A memorandum on the progress of railways in India, which the provisions of the act approved March 3d, 1819, entitled "An act authorizing the sale of certain military sites," be, and they are hereby, in course of construction in that country. The extended to all military sites, or such parts capital already issued amounts to £20,314,300, thereof which are or may become useless for military purposes: Provided, nevertheless, That is estimated at £30,231,000. The Company nothing in this act or in the act above mention guaranties the interest, and grants the land for ed shall be so construed to impair in any wise the railways and their termini, the value of the right of the State within which such site or which may be reckoned at more than a million. reservation may be situated, to impose taxes on | The lines have been chosen quite as much for the same, in like manner as upon other lands or property owned by individuals within the the existing channels of trade having been fol-State after such sale.'

"Mr. Bright. I should like to inquire if there is any provision for public sale.

"Mr. Weller. Those sold under the act of 1819 were sold at auction, but it has been decided that the act was retrospective, and did way through Surat and Guzerat—the principal way through Surat and Guzerat—the principal chieft is to develop the agricultural resources. lowed, and the chief cotton-producing districts not apply to any military sites established after the passage of the law. Since that time, of of those districts, and to bring them into communication with the coast. At present, only a small section is open in each Presidency, making about three hundred miles in all, and laid only with a single track, with the exception of the open portion of the East Indian line, namely, from Calcutta to Burdwan, where it has the amendment. The law of 1819 contains no provisions for public sale; yet the precedent has been for such sale almost if not quite unitable the cost per mile was $\pounds 12,000$, including termination. minal stations; and that of the Madras line,

> The revolt will interrupt the construction of these roads, but they will be eventually com-pleted, when they will put a new face on the

The Chinese Sugar Cane.

bitter opponents of the Republicans.

"The bill with this and other amendments was sent down to the House the same day. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved to non-concur in the amendments taken collectively. Mr. Smith, of Virginia, asked for the reading of the amendments. Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, 'hoped the gentleman would not insist upon the reading. The reading was dispensed with by vote, and the amendments were non-concurred in by the House.

"In consequence of the disagreement, a Committee of Conference was appointed, consisting of Senators Crittenden, Stuart, and Weller, and Representatives Quitman of Mississippi, Haven of a visit of inspection paid by them, on the 12th instant, to an experimental crop of the sex experimental crop of the sex produced the form of Thomas H. Deas, near Charleston, from which we learn that a pint of seed, planted on about half an acre of ground, prepared in the usual manner for corn, a single grain in each hill, has produced the enormous yield of 36,300 stalks, about eight feet in height. There were on the average at least five stalks to each seed, the number of hills being 7,260. All the heads of these canes were well filled with seed, a valuable crop in addition to the cane, as it is useful for feed to stock and poultry.

Some weeks since, Mr. Deas cut down to the "The circumstances attending the race are described in the letter above mentioned, as follows:

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" stock and poultry.
Some weeks since, Mr. Deas cut down to the

Some weeks since, Mr. Deas cut down to the ground a row of canes, and since then stalks have grown up from the roots to a height of The Agamemnon was far astern, we could just of the Legislature; repeal the old codes; pass among others, to the particular amendment in question.

"When the report was presented to the House, Mr. Pringle, of New York, asked for the reading of the amendments the House was asked to concur in. Mr. Quitman asked for a vote on the whole report at once. Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, declared 'that was the only way it could be done.' Mr. Pringle repeated his request for the reading. Mr. Haven, of Buffalo, volunteered to state the matter in controversy between the two Houses. Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, called attention to the fact that the amendments had not been and the weather and promise to a height of seven feet, and are well headed a second time. Another communication, in the same number of the Charleston Courier from which we obtain the above, furnishes the result of a different experiment made with the sorgho by the writer. In this case, about a fourth of an acre was planted with the cane seed; but the land being rather low, and the weather cold at first, and or the 18th of August twenty-five stalks were cut and ground for sirup, in a small home-made oak mill, composed of two unright rollers. rollers. The juice obtained, amounting to three quarts, was put into a common iron pot,

"The report was concurred in, the vote being same plantation, in which the boiling was continued longer, and a small quantity of lime This is an abstract of the official record, in added, gave a thicker sirup and of an improved the Congressional Globe, of the engrafting on the appropriation bill of the power to sell Fort pleased with the result, and says "another year will see on the place of every considerable planter some acres sown with this novel seed, as it will also find the apparatus necessary to the sure and desirable issue.'

London Gossip.

In observing the working and debating of the new House of Commons, every one has been struck by the singular absence of anything like ommanding talent among the new members, who form so large a proportion of the assembly. Kinglake, of Eothen celebrity, from the occasplendor of whose private conversation down in the course of his maiden speech, and has never recovered himself since; nor from among the new men has there emerged a single speaker rising above mediocrity. I suppose it partly owing to this circumstance that the Times, his old tenemy, welcomes the reappearance of Mr. Bright in Parliament, as member for Birmingham, for which he was yesterday formally returned. The other Liberal candidate for the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Muntz, withdrew. Had he stood, the Conservative candidate would have profited by the split in the Liberal party, and would probably have been returned. But as this split was put, so to speak, hors de combat, by the withdrawal of the Liberal candidate, the Conserva tive has wisely withdrawn, too, and Mr. Bright

There is, at first sight, something rather odd in the spectacle of an apostle of both peace and temperance being returned for a town like Birmingham, where the beer-sellers and the gunmakers are so strong. But Mr. Bright is not only a peace and temperance man; he is a free rader, and thus he manages to conciliate the two classes who are his natural enemies. The explanation is easy. Government has for several years endeavosed to make itself, in the matter of small-arms, independent of Birmingham, and to establish gun-factories of its own. As a free trader, Mr. Bright opposes this "interference of Government with private entergained the affections, rather suddenly, of the Brummagem gun makers. Then, though Mr. Bright is a temperance man, yet, as a free trader, he is opposed to the present licensing sys-tem; and so long as the sale of intoxicating drinks is allowed, he would permit the sale of all and any of them to be universal. Thus the beer-sellers, who are now debarred from selling spirits without a special license, are delighted with their temperance friend .- Tribune.

Latest from Africa.

We yesterday announced the arrival of the brig Gen. Pierce, at New York, from Monrovia. We have been favored with the perusal of several letters, from which we cull such items as may be of interest to our readers. The fine colonization ship Mary Caroline Stevens, from Balti-more, had arrived out safe. The following is an extract from a letter of Captain John B. Heaps, her commander, dated at Robertsport, "I cast anchor here yesterday, after a pas-

sage of very moderate weather, for I never took a reef in my topsail since I left home. I made the passage to the Cape de Verde Islands in rather a troublesome time from the Islands to They this port. There has been one birth on board tertain a confident hope that our next advices cotton mills (spinneries) in Oldenburg proper since we left, but the child did not live long. This, I am happy to say, was the only death on From a letter written by President Benson

to a gentleman of this city, dated Monrovia, same result. July 9, we have been permitted to make the anthe city with nexed extracts:

"The State of Cape Palmas has been annexed to Monrovia as a county, and General A. Woods and Thomas Fuller have been elected Senators, and Bowen their Representative. The Hon. J. T. Gibson has been appointed superin-

They appear well disposed, and are an interest-

ing set of people."
"As I close my letter, the good ship Mary
Caroline Stevens is signalled. She arrived safely at Cape Mount on the 3d of July."-Baltimore Patriot, Aug. 25.

The Money Panic at New York. The N. Y. Courier considers the late failures of parties who had adventured too deeply in railroad securities, as affecting but few of the substantial business interests of the city. These failures are wholly confined to those who have stantial business interests of the city. These failures are wholly confined to those who have gone out of the legitimate course of bankers.

But the effect is small. Wall street is not the men in command. Many of the disarmed New York. The Courier thus continues:

such a money stringency as prevails at the moment, and at the moment only. We find our manufacturers closely engaged in filling or executing orders from all parts of the country at large. Every department of internal trade is active, and remunerative also. The country is abundantly prosperous, from the Atlanticate is abundantly prosperous, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Labor is in demand everywhere, from Maine to California; and this labor is well repaid. The planter at the South and the plantrepaid. The planter at the South and the planter at the West is reaping a rich harvest; and if Wall street were blotted out of existence today, the permanent interests of the country would scarcely feel the change.

"Unfortunately, the stringency felt in money matters is brought about in part by the wild recreive of certain jurishes believed.

vagaries of certain journals, backed by in-terested parties, whose only aim of late has been to destroy confidence, when confidence only was essential to sustain and maintain important public interests. As to the ability of the mercantile classes to sustain their credit, it is conceded that they have never been stronger. Payments from the West and South have been punctual this season, and those regions are fast becoming creditors instead of debtors to the Commercal Metropolis.

"On the whole, there are no grounds for fear,

either financially or commercially. A few weak houses will probably suspend during the week or month, but the city at large is abundantly

Race between War Steamers.

We have been permitted to see an extract of We have been permitted to see an extract of a letter received at the Navy Department, dated August 13, from which it appears that, on returning to England, a trial of speed took place between her Britannic Majesty's ship the Agamemnon and the United States steam frigates Niagara and Susquehanna. The Niagara soon A committee of the South Carolina Institute publish in the Charleston Courier an account of a visit of inspection paid by them, on the

"At five o'clock in the afternoon, the posi-

seven feet, and are well headed a second time.

Another communication, in the same number seven or eight miles astern." As Capt. Hudson, however, wished to keep

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Halifax, August 26.—The steamer America,

The Indian mail has arrived. Delhi had not fallen on the 7th of June. A further mutiny and boiled for several hours, when the residuum had occurred among the troops of the Bengal was a sweet and agreeable sirup, similar in color to treacle, and in taste a little like the was past.

favorable season. A second experiment on the | when the fleet was 330 miles from shore on the morning of the 11th, and the vessels were returning to England. Notwithstanding this discouraging circumstance, the directors are still sanguine of the ultimate success of the enterprise. A conference is being held at London to-day, to determine whether to go on again at

At the time the cable broke, there was a heavy swell. The Niagara was going at the rate of four knots, and the engineer, finding that the cable was running out too fast for the speed of the ship, applied the brakes more firmly,

when the cable parted! The Cyclops immediately returned to Valentia with Mr. Field, who hastened to London, to consult with the directors. The Agamemnon, Niagara, and Susquehanna, would remain a short time on the spot, trying experiments in the deep water of that part of the route, (2,000 fathoms,) with a view to future usefulness, and then return together to Plymouth.

The experience thus far obtained is considered of great value in the future operations of the company, who entertain no doubt of the ultimate success of the undertaking. company are now considering whether to make another effort after the equinoctial gales, or wait till next summer. The impression prevails in Liverpool, that the trial will be renewed in October.

The proceedings of Parliament have no Charles Knight has been appointed British

consul at Philadelphia.

Advices from the overland mail state that Delhi had not fallen on the 27th of June. The rebels had made several desperate sorties, but were repulsed with great slaughter. The re-bellion had been crushed at Aurungzebad, Sina, and Allahabad, but was extending in other parts. The Punjaub was quiet.

In the last fortnight we have probably passed 'the flood" of the insurrection, and may now hope that our future advices will be chiefly occupied with a recital of the subsidence of this great rebellion, and restoration of order in the disturbed provinces. The truth is, that there are no more regiments to mutiny, unless they are to be those of Bombay and Madras,

lightest ground of suspicion. During the fortnight just elapsed, we have received intelligence of the mutiny of the troops at Moradabad, Fyzabad, Seetapore, Saugor, Nowgong, Banda, Futtehghur, Mhow, and In-

dore.

Delhi had not fallen, up to the 27th of June, the date of our last advices via Lahore. There has been a good deal of fighting outside the walls, the rebels being defeated on every occasion with great slaughter; and it is a matter of much congratulation that the apparent hopelessness of their cause has effectually checked the disposition of the mutineers at other stations to proceed to their assistance. The only attempt which has been made to reinforce them seems to have been on the part of the Nusseerabad mutineers, who were cut up dreadfully on the occasion by General Barnard's force. Whether any of them got inside the walls or not, we cannot sav.

The force at General Barnard's disposal has doubtless been inadequate for the reduction of days from Baltimore, but have had the place; but, as important reinforcements must have joined his camp before this, we enwill announce the fall of the place. Meantime, the force has not been idle. Animated by the courage of despair, the mutineers have made the most desperate sorties, but ever with the the city with terrible loss on every occasion, to

> peans before Delhi, if indeed they are not alhas proved itself trustworthy; and, considering

Gen. Van Cortlandt, who is marching upon Jhansi and Hissar with the Buttianah irregular force, has had two engagements with the rebels in the neighborhood of Sirsa, defeating them in each instance with severe loss. The last action was a very decided one, and the rebels fled in disorder, leaving 200 men dead upon the field, besides many prisoners in our hands. The though what reliance can be placed on these

the all-powerful interests of commerce, under such a money stringency as prevails at the moment, and at the moment, and at the moment. native regiments have begged the restitution

New York, Aug. 30.—The steamer Atlantic, with Liverpool dates to Wednesday, the 19th inst., arrived here to-day.

The Atlantic passed the Europa on the 20th and the Persia on the 24th, in lat. 50 deg.,

long. 41 deg. She also passed the steam Fulton, on the 26th, off Cape Race. The Asia arrived out on the 16th. The Telegraph squadron has returned to lymouth. The directors were to meet at London on the 13th, to determine on the future

proceedings.

The company will take immediate measure to recover the lost cable. It is believed that fully one-half can be saved, and that the ulti-

however, has now improved.

It is rumored that France intends to demand the extradition of Ledru Rollin, and that he was about leaving for America.

It is rumored, also, that France designs

sending an expedition to Cochin China, to demand satisfaction for insults. nand satisfaction for insults.

It is announced that Russia is equipping a lotilla for the Chinese seas.

assumed, at any time, to act in the capacity of Governor, he was guilty of usurpation, and the verdict must be against him. The punishment lotilla for the Chinese seas.

The fetes in honor of Napoleon's visit passed

off well, but were marred by wet weather.

The Russian Imperial Guard has been reaced to 30,000 men. Turkish affairs are unchanged. There are rumors that Lord Strafford de Redcliffe will be succeeded at Constantinople by Lord Howden.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The following are among the propositions entertained by the Free State party in Kansas, with reference to the approaching election: 1. Refuse to vote at the October election to vote would be to recognise the authority of the usurpation. Break up the election in Octo-

2. Vote in October, provided no tax is im posed; insist that every one shall vote; obtain possession of the Legislature; repeal all the bogus laws; refuse to pass any more; adjourn sine die, and put the State Government in im-

a new set of statutes.

Of these, the second is said to be preferred

As Capt. Hudson, however, wished to keep company with the Agamemnon, the Niagara stopped, and waited for her to come up. During the race, the Niagara's speed was 12 knots.—

States.

Of these, the second is said to be preferred by the Republicans, who insist that every one shall vote, and that this year's emigration shall not be disfranchised. They are in favor of deposing the judges if they refuse the vote of bona fide settlers, whether they have been here in months or six weeks. six months or six weeks.

The New York Journal of Commerce, of Monday afternoon, has the following with rela-Halifax, August 26.—The steamer America, from Liverpool, with dates to the 15th, has artion to the affair:

"The Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Com-

pany, known throughout the Union, but whose principal business office was in this city, where had a resident cashier, has been in trouble for several days, and this morning its checks were sent back from the American Exchange submitted to it of its purport, was this sentence: 'The twenty-seventh amendment gives the Secretary of War the power to sell military sites, whenever they shall become useless to the Government, and he shall think proper to sell military inferior growth of the cane, and not taken as the probable product on a good soil and with a submitted to it of its purport, was this sentence: 'The twenty-seventh amendment gives then a quart of the sirup was obtained, but the small measure is referred to the very inferior growth of the cane, and not taken as the received at London, and caused an advance in consols.

The news was favorably received at London, and caused an advance in consols.

There is nothing important from China.

Trade at the northern ports was interrupted.

The unwelcome tidings has been received, that the capital will be swallow-that the Atlantic Telegraphic cable. The news was favorably received at London. Bank, and it may be said to have failed. Its comment until both sides are heard. The company is largely indebted to the New York banks, but most, if not all, hold reliable securities for the full amount."

> A letter to the New York Times, from the present or postpone the second effort until next | Lake of Geneva, dated 3d inst., states that the | as land for agricultural and horticultural purascent of Mount Blanc-the second made this poses." year-was accomplished by two young men, sons of the Rev. Dr. Stone, of Brookline, who reached the summit at 8 A. M., and descended the same day. They were welcomed at Chamounix with music and the firing of cannon.

> > It is something of relief to find that the highest medical authorities of Britain, including the Lancet and the Medical Times, are in favor of the hypothesis that L'Angelier committed suicide. They argue that the quantity of arsenic found in his stomach would have required a draught of at least two quarts of liquid to hold it in suspension so as to be taken involuntarily. It seems to be denied that Miss Smith has fled to this country. She is said to be living in seclusion at her father's country seat. This wretched girl was the strictly religiously educated daughter of a Presbyterian

A recent assessment of the population, valua tion of property, taxes, &c., of the city of Chi cago, for the year 1857, discloses the following Valuation of real estate \$26,019,916 Valuation of personal property 7,243,053 Increase in one year 4,526,885 Taxes - - - - - Population - - - -425,000

The New York Courier learns, by private ad vices from St. Helena, that the Emperor Louis Napoleon has purchased the site of the tomb of his uncle, the great Napoleon, for \$3,000, and Longwood, the farm on which the conquered LATEST FROM INDIA.

The latest English papers furnish the following intelligence from India, extracted from the Bombay Times of the 14th of July:

conqueror's last years were passed, for \$18,000.

A commission is expected soon to arrive, for the purpose of putting Longwood in complete order and decorating the grounds. A monuconqueror's last years were passed, for \$18,000. ment is also to be erected over the tomb.

A letter to the St. Louis Republican, dated Vleet had gone in advance on important business. The troops were much dissatisfied, and concerning the fidelity of which there is not the men by desertion.

We announced last month that a system of tourist traffic would be organized in connection with the first voyage of the Great Eastern to Portland. It is expected that she will make her first voyage across the Atlantic about the first week of April, previously making an experimental trip to Lisbon, or Gibraltar, or perhaps to the Western Islands. By this means, ex-perience of her qualities as a ship, and of the power and efficiency of her engines and machinery, will be obtained. It that several gentlemen connected with scien and literature, not only in Great Britain, but also in foreign countries, will be invited to join the experimental trip, and to give to the world the result of their observations.

State Department at Washington, D. C., calls attention to the increase in the consumption of cotton in Oldenburg, Germany, since its accession to the Zoll Verein. Previous to 1854, the correspondent adds, very little cotton was consumed in this country. In 1855, you find three and one in Birkenfield, working together 17,320 spindles, and consuming 1,664,000 pounds of cotton per annum. From the private report of a gentleman largely interested in these spin-They have been driven back into neries, I learn that 29,500 more spindles have been put up this year, which will increase the find eventually, as we trust, their tomb within consumption of cotton to 4,466,500 pounds in

The Southern Americans are pretty generally ready inside. The native portion of this force | aiding the Charleston Mercury in its war upon | ly, the Indians fleeing in terror. Governor Walker and the Administration, and, the powerful artillery now at General Barnard's of course, committing themselves to "seces" ly court. Most of the former incumbents in Cape Palmas will be continued in office until the period for the regular biennial appointments the deepest dissatisfaction if the blow which is now struck be not final, so far as the mutineers | bearer. The new recruits of the Mercury are veterans at that sort of business. The moment

The formal declaration of the Washington Union, that Kansas is sure to become a slave State, has naturally produced a lively sensation. It is well known that the Union is organ No. 1. Its authority is disputed by the States, but its columns bear the official stamp. It publishes "by authority" the appointments, and it is made the vehicle for conveying information from the Departments, which is withheld from the correspondents of the independent press. Its significant averment that Kansas that the next morning Major Harris sought to explain that this was only his opinion; but an explain that this was only his opinion; but an official organist does not, upon so vital a point, state his opinion without the consent of his employers. He has no opinions; what business has he with opinions?

The Union had two objects in making this statilize exercise. The clitter wishes to mollify

startling assertion. Its editor wishes to mollify and weaken the opposition of Southern fanatics to the Administration, as well as to drop an achor deep in the affections of the majority in the next Congress, before which he will be a candidate for the printing. From these two facts, it appears that not only is the Administration willing to pacify the ultras and secessionist of the South by surrendering Kansas to their clutches, but that candidates for the favor of the Democratic party in Congress believe it to be so wholly devoted to Slavery, that the best mode of commanding its votes is to pronounce against the Free State cause in Kansas.

A telegraphic despatch from Kansas au-nounces the acquittal of Mr. Robinson, of Kan-sas, on the charge of usurping the powers of the gubernatorial office. The St. Louis Demomate loss to the company will not exceed £25,000 sterling.

Recent storms and floods in England have done great damage to the crops. The weather, had taken the oath of office, but could not swear positively that he had performed any official act. Mr. G. W. Brown, who had been relied upon by the prosecution as a witness, absented himself on the trial, and an attachment was issued against him. Judge Cato charged the jury, that if ever Mr. Robinson had for the offence is fine and imprisonment. In the absence of further testimony than that of Mr. Triton, the jury appear to have been for some time equally divided, and then to have agreed upon a verdict of acquittal. THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY .- The

pecuniary resources of the Company are so enlarged as to enable them to encounter their disaster without serious damage. In addition to the liberal aid and guarantees afforded by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, the private subscriptions have been large. Up to the 30th June, (at which time the balance sheet had been made up,) £243,493 of the capital had been paid up; out of this, £190,330 had been expended, and a balance of £167,000 remained to the credit of the Company. The cable alone (which is paid for) cost £178,935. Out of the large balance of capital, there are to be deducted the expenses of the five weeks between June 30 (when the accounts were balanced) and August 7, when the cable was actually laid at Valentia. These would be considerable, but there must be, yet available, at least £100,000 to pay for the further prosecution of the undertaking.

The coal fields of Western Virginia, it is stated, are two hundred miles long by one hundred wide, giving a working area of twenty thousand square miles. At the falls of the Kanawha, the coal seams in the mountain aggregate one hundred and twenty feet in thickness. The Kanawha Star says:
"It is not believed that the quantity or qual-

ity of the coal in the mountains about the falls of Kanawha are any better, if as good, as sev-eral of the other localities named. Indeed, the Elk cannel coal has long been acknowledged as superior to any, and the Coal River next to it. Taking one hundred and twenty feet as the thickness, which has been found to exist, (and much more may be discovered where none is known,) and twenty thousand square miles as the area of this Western Virginia coal field, and taking a square foot in the bank as equivalent that a portion of the securities it holds have so taking a square foot in the bank as equivalent to a bushel of coal after being mined, we have far depreciated, that the capital will be swallow-far depreciated, that the capital will be swallow-far depreciated. The cashier is very much | 66,908,160,000,000 bushels of coal, which, at \$1,338,163,200,000. But, to avoid even the appearance of extravagance, let the estimate b nade at only one-half the quantity actually nessured in the Kanawha hills, and we have \$669.081.600.000 for the value of these coal fields, without including the value of the surface

The Pennsylvanian has compiled some statistics which serve in part to explain the extraordinary high prices of all kinds of provisions which have ruled the past year or two. In 1840, for instance, the United States pro-

84 82 0 000 bushels of wheat. 108,000,000 bushels Irish and sweet potatoes. 14,970,000 head of cattle. Had agriculture remained simply stationary, nsidering the increase of population, it ought to have produced in 1850-

115,240,000 bushels of wheat. 146,000,000 bushels of potatoes. 20,349,000 head of cattle. stead of which, it only yielded-100,480,000 bushels of wheat. 104,000,000 bushels of potatoes. 18,378,000 head of cattle.

Thus the diminution of these articles during period of ten years amounted to about-15,000,000 bushels wheat, which is a fall-1,000,000 bushels of potatoes, which is a

falling off of 2,000,000 head of cattle, which is falling off of - - 1-10 of the production in 1840 — duly taking into calculation the increase of population.

A correspondent of the Boston Courier, under late of August 24, relates the following inci-

dozen left the Glen on foot, to make the ascent, and found, after attaining a considerable eleve tion, that the penetrating mists and terrible cold had not been sufficiently considered at the summit, one gentleman, not yet enured to the severity of our climate, became separated from Fort Kearney, August 7th, says that the 5th his companions, and was so affected by the cold and 10th regiments of infantry and Phelps's and dampness that he could not shake off that battery had arrived there. Captain Van deathly drowsiness always experienced by freezing persons. He lay down in the road, fell ness. The troops were much dissatisfied, and the two infantry regiments had lost nearly 500 the efforts of two others of the party who happened to return in good time. He was conveyed to the Summit House, where he remained during the night, and descended this morning, fortunately none the worse for his misadventure. The fatigue of these jaunts, which is generally the most feared, is after all not so much to be apprehended as the sudden changes of the weather, against which few come provided as they should be to these regions."

> To give our Eastern readers an idea of the products of some of our Western corn fields, we mention the fact that Joseph Hayes, an old farmer in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, sold 30,000 bushels of corn last week for 80 cents per bushel, and five cents additional for hauling it to the point of delivery in that place. It was almost wholly the crop of 1856, though a small part of it was left over from the previous year. It produced the snug sum of \$25,500, and was raised on the famous Miami Bottoms, between Lawrenceburg and Elizabethtown, that for half a century have turned out enormous crops, without any apparent abatement of fertility.— Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 27—

> The mail train which has just arrived at Independence, from Santa Fe, across the plains, reports having met Col. Sumner on the 12th inst., a short distance beyond old Fort Atchison, bound to Bent's Fort, and that he and his command had defeated a party of four hundred Chevenne Indians a few days previous, on the Smoky Hill Fork, killing nine of the savages, completely destroying their camp property, and taking all their loose animals. The troops did not fire upon them at all, but charged furious-The American Home Missionary Society

have just appointed five missionaries for Kansas, in addition to those already in the field; four of them from the last senior class at An dover, and one a German, to labor among his countrymen around Humboldt, 75 miles south dering of mind.

"This yacht proved to be the Bloomer, from Salem, Capt. Dudly Davis, who was taking his derived by their bloody and atrocious crimes."

"In the provided and wanter the derived with the Gabriel of Disunion blows his horn, said that the Gabriel of Disunion blows his horn, said that the Gabriel of Disunion blows his horn, said that the Gabriel of Disunion blows his horn, said that the Gabriel of Disunion blows his horn, said that the Gabriel of Disunion blows his horn, said that the Gabriel of Disunion blows his horn, said that the Gabriel of Disunion blows his horn, said that the Gabriel of Disunion blows his horn, said that the Gabriel of Disunion blows his horn, said that the Gabriel of Disunion blows his horn, said that the Gabriel of Disunion blows his horn, said that the Gabriel of Disunion blows his horn, said that the Gabriel of Disunion blows his horn, said that the Gabriel of Disunion blows his horn, said that the Gabriel of Disunion blows his horn, said that the Gabriel of Disunion blows his horn, said that the Gabriel of Disunion blows his horn, and let "the nameless genthere" the Gabriel of Disunion blows his horn, and let "the nameless genthere" the Gabriel of Disunion blows his horn, and let "the nameless genthere" the Gabriel of Disunion blows his horn, and let "the nameless genthere" the Gabriel of Disunion blows his horn, and let "the Gabriel of Disunion blows his horn, and let "the nameless genthere" the Gabriel of Disunion blows his horn, and the Gabriel of Di fast occupying this part of the Territory, there thought they we being no less than 8,000 or 10,000 already there. Presbyterians,

We have been informed that Rev. J. G. Fee. the celebrated Anti-Slavery preacher in Kentucky, went into Rockborth county—the county from which he was driven two or three weeks since—on last Sabbath, to listen to a sermon he decides that when a river is the boundary delivered by a Presbyterian minister. The rabble at Mount Vernon, hearing he was in the county, started to seize him. Mr. F., hearing of their approach, escaped into Laurel county, decretion of either bank; but if the course be from the correspondents of the independent press. Its significant averment that Kansas must by "inevitable consequence" enter the Union a slave State, must have been made with the concurrence, of the President. It is true that the concurrence, of the President. It is true that the concurrence, of the President. It is true that the concurrence, of the President. It is true that the concurrence and the concurrence is a first massage by the Rich state and the was preparing that the concurrence in the concurrence is a first massage by the Rich state and the concurrence is a first massage by the Rich state and the concurrence is a first massage by the Rich state and the concurrence is a first massage by the Rich state and the concurrence is a first massage by the Rich state and the concurrence is a first massage by the Rich state and the concurrence is a first massage by the Rich state and the concurrence is a first massage by the Rich state and the concurrence is a first massage by the Rich state and the concurrence is a first massage by the Rich state and the concurrence is a first massage by the Rich state and the concurrence is a first massage by the Rich state and the concurrence is a first massage by the Rich state and the concurrence is a first massage by the Rich state and the concurrence is a first massage by the Rich state and the concurrence is a first massage by the Rich state and the concurrence is a first massage by the Rich state and the concurrence is a first massage by the Rich state and the concurrence is a first massage and the concurrenc to arm himself. They hunted him all Sunday night, and till ten o'clock on Monday; but, be ing on the wrong track, were unable to find him. Rev. J. M. Mellain, a graduate of Oberlin, who has been preaching in that vicinity has had his life threatened if he did not leave the region.

The mob are mostly poor whites, who own o slaves, but are excited by liquor, and enouraged by two or three slaveholders. This is in a poor section of the State, and not more than one in forty of the men have any interes in slaves.

his want of sympathy with the position Mr. Fee has assumed, and has said he could not support him in it. This has probably had its effect Flour, Howard Street - - \$6.00 @ 0.00

A Lawrence (Kansas) correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says that the sheriff of Douglas county lately applied to the camp of the U.S. troops there for military aid to arrest certain citizens of Lawrence, but was refused, being told to attempt to arrest them without assistance, and then, if resisted, the dragoons would be furnished him. But he did not fol-low the advice, and has not been to Lawrence since. The Democrat's correspondent supposes that all arrests in Lawrence will be postponed until after the Grasshopper-Falls-Walker-Democratic-Free-State Convention, and he assigns as a reason, that "any attempt of this kind in Lawrence would knock the Walker element in the Free State party into a very cocked hat-too cocked, in fact, to appear at Grasshopper

The election for State officers in Maine comec off in about a fortnight; and the brisk series of county conventions and the lists of speakers' appointments give some appearance of a lively campaign. But we judge that there is too much one-sided anticipation felt as to the result to make much of a contest. The Repubicans are perfectly sure that they shall not only retain their supremacy in the State; but shall have their this year's Administration endorsed by a majority as respectable as they could wish. It is but just to the Democrats to say that most of them, also, are possessing their minds in patience for the same result.—Boston

The yellow fever is said to be prevailing very seriously in Havana. Some three hundred of the officers and crew of the Sanish line-of-battle ship Isabel Segunda are understood to have fallen victims to it. Nevertheless, the Spanish Government is at this season sending out more soldiers there, as if to be victims to the pestilence. The Mexican Consul died on the 14th instant, of yellow fever.

The St. Paul Minnesotan tells us that, in the Democratic branch of the Constitutional Convention, on the 18th, a resolution was adopted instructing the representatives of that body in the conference committee to see if both bodies could not agree to submit the two Constitutions, instead of one, to a popular vote, so that the people might choose between them. This has been the idea of the Democrats from the beginning, as, according to their figuring, they had a majority upon the popular vote.

The stock business of New York city is aptly illustrated by a communication in the New York Express, which states, that during the last eighty-four days the brokers in that market have sold 359,235 shares of the Reading railroad stock, the amount (\$17,961,750) being but \$1,201.40 less than the entire cost of the work, whereas it is well known that but a very small number of shares are held or for sale there at any time. The whole business is fictitious, and is nothing more or less than The peach crop is said to be in many quar-

ters a failure, and indeed the same assertion is made respecting the whole crop, but some of the papers of South Jersey deny it, and say that all such reports are started by interested persons, who wish to command high prices for their fruit. Great quantities of peaches and tomatoes are daily poured into Philadelphia from the neighboring State, and much also goes thence to New York city.

How a riot may grow out of a very little diff ficulty, was shown recently in St. Louis, Mo., where the wife of a grocer, named Varley, having beaten a child of a neighbor named Daley, the latter mustered his friends, Varley his, so that a score of persons had a great fight, with bricks, stones, clubs, &c., endng in Daley being murderously wounded and picked up for dead.

Petitions are in circulation in Frederick, and other counties in Virginia, asking the Legislature to confer on the county courts power to sell free negroes, where they refuse to pay their just debts, or neglect to provide for their fami

If the precedent is once established in Vir inia, of selling men who neglect to pay their ust debts, we know many white men there who may well begin to shake in their shoes.—Cin

The Broad Tree Tunnel, (it is known to our eaders,) forty miles from Wheeling, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, has be for some four or five weeks past by the fall of large quantities of earth while the roof was be ng arched. On Saturday night last, however, the tunnel was entirely cleared; and since that time, we are told that two hundred and twenty cars of freight have been carried through, by which the back loading of the road of all kinds is reported as fully in motion to destination.

The editor of the Greenville Patriot speaks of having seen an open ball of cotton, grown on the plantation of Dr. T. G. Croft, in Newberry district, being the first seen this season in the upper part of the State. In the Chester district, the corn crop is very promising, and some Chinese sugar cane has been grown there, from which excellent sirup has been made. pecimens have also been produced in the Foreign immigration to the United States is again very large. From the official report of

we learn that during the current year, up to the 26th of August, there have arrived at the port of New York 122,888 foreign immigrants, against a total of 88,085 to the parallel date last year. This is an increase of fifty per cent. Mr. Henry O'Reilly announces that, in com pany with John J. Speed, John Butterfield, and thers, he is about to push forward the great enterprise of connecting our Atlantic with our

Pacific territory by means of the magnetic tel

egraph. We are heartily glad to hear it, and trust that these efforts will be seasonably crowned with success. Despatches are said to have been received at Washington, D. C., on the 26th, from the Governor of Kansas, who reports everything quie in the Territory. He is, however, apprehensive that difficulties may arise at the October election, and that it will be necessary to have a full military force stationed in some localities, in case any riot or outbreak should occur.

Another stabbing affray occurred in New York city, at a house in the Five Points, on Thursday evening, when Hugh P. Hoare, a member of the Dead Rabbit gang, stabbed two persons without provocation—one a woman, Mrs. Ayrhart, and the other a clerk in the grocery store kept there, named William Sailor. The woman's wounds are thought to be mortal. by the Portuguese Government, were made of molasses, alcohol, and some coloring substance.

tofore been sent to England, to the Continent and elsewhere. The wine lately confiscated in Paris was made of water, alum, and elder-berries The Southern seceders from the New Schoo Presbyterian church were to have held a Convention vesterday in Richmond. Va. It is thought they will unite with the Old School

Thousands of pipes of this mixture have here

In an opinion published in the Monthly Law

ginia, received the first message by the Rich-mond, Charlottesville, and Staunton telegraph ine, which is now finished and in full operation throughout its entire length.

Oxygenated Bitters .- We hear of fresh triimphs every day, from the use of the Oxygenated Bitters. The cures it is effecting on every side are without precedent. People who have suffered from Dyspepsia for years have been entirely relieved by a few bottles. 27

MARKETS. BALTIMORE MARKET.

	Flour, City Mills			м —			6.00	0	0.00
	Rye Flour		. 1				5.25		0.00
4	Corn Meal			4			3.75		4.25
	Wheat, white -	0,	-		4		1.32	0	1.40
1	Wheat, red					4	1.30	0	1.40
1	Corn, white	-			4		80	0	81
1	Corn, yellow -			*		4	79	(0)	81
	Rye, Pennsylvani	a		1	*		1.00	0	0.00
4	Rye, Virginia -		14	4	W.		90	0	
1	Oats, Maryland a	nd	Vi	gi	nia		30	0	
	Oats, Pennsylvan	ia					39	(0)	
1	Clover Seed -			*			7.25		8.00
ì	Timothy Seed -						41.0		
3	Hay, Timothy -					46	15.00	@2	
1	Hops						7	0	14
1	Potatoes, Mercer		4	a	4	¥	1.30	0	1.40
9	Bacon, Shoulders		u	4		*	12	0	00
1	Bacon, Sides .						14	10	00
	Bacon, Hams .			9			14	0	15
1	Pork, Mess				.0	0	24.50		
. 1	Pork, Prime -						18.00	@	19.00
1	Beef, Mess			à.			17.00	@2	20.00
f	Lard, in barrels						15	(0)	151
9	Lard, in kegs -					4	16	0	161
3	Wool, Unwashed		**			*	25	0	27
	Wool, Washed						33	(0)	36
9	Wool, Pulled .		40	4		*	29	(0)	33
	Wool, Fleece, cor	nn	ion			w	34	0	38
ı	Wool, Fleece, fine	8		4		=	47	0	52
1	Wool, Choice Mer	rin	0			п	- 50	0	55
1	Butter, Western,	in	keg			16	14	0	15
	Butter, Roll -			*			23	0	
	Cheese		-	4	4		12	0	14
ı	Coffee, Rio							0	
	Coffee Jave	-			400		16	· Ca	171

NEW YORK MARKET. Carefully prepared to Tuesday, September 1, 1857.

Flour,	State	bi	an	ds					\$5.90	0	6.05
Flour,	State	bi	an	ds.	OX	tra			6.30	a	6.50
Flour,	West	eri	3			4			6.30	Ca	7.00
Flour,										0	7.00
Rye Flo	our		-11			b			3.90	a	5.25
Rye Flo Corn M	eal		n.,		٠.	4		4	4.15	(0)	4.50
wheat,	WAL	e		H	R	4			1.60	(a)	1.70
Wheat.	red	-				R	.10		1.40	(0)	1.48
Corn, w	hite								84	0	85
Corn, y	ellov				.0 -	44			84	(0)	85
Bve "			80		#	4 .			92	a	1.00
Oats - Clover		w.	٠.		9				57	(0)	60
Clover	Seed		4			26	B		11.00	(0)	12.00
Limoth	v Se	ea.		60.	H		20		3.50	(a)	3.75
Hay -									75	0	80
Hops -								×	7	0	12
Bacon,	Shor	na	ers		В,	4			12	(0)	124
Bacon,	Side	6	80	w					10	(0)	00
Bacon,	Han	38	*			.0	66	10	12	(0)	13
Pork. N	Legg	. 1		•					25 75	Cm2	00.39
Pork, 1	Prim	0	4			4	A	×	22.00	@	0.00
Pork, I Beef									17.00	@1	8.00
Lard. 11	har	TA	M	4	4				15:	-(1)	154
Lard, in	a keg	B							16	0	161
Butter,	Wes	ter	n						16	0	20
Lard, in Butter, Butter,	Stat			All.	2		4		18	0	22
Cheese		4			.4	4			9	0	10
Coffee,	Rio							9	113	0	12
Cheese Coffee,	Java			4	. 1			A.	15	0	161
Wool, L	Jnws	ssh	ed.	A		R.	4		00	(0)	- 00
Wool, Y	Wash	ed	4						45	(4)	00
Wool, J	Pulle	d							33	(4)	00
Wool, I	Tleec	0.	COD	nm	on	16.		2	00	0	00
Wool, I	leec	0,	fine			A		p.	36	0	52
Wool, H Iron, S	cotch	1, I	ig		Wh				29.50	@3	0.00
Lime, I	cock	lan	d	*					1.10	0	0.00
Lime, I	omn	101	l i						75	0	00
		-	- 1	-	-	11.	_		1	1	
******	TIT	I ma	THE PER	-		-	-	195		0.77	-

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The National Era is an uncompromising opponent of Slavery and the Slave Power; an advocate of personal, civil, and religious liberty, without regard to race or creed; a foe to all secret combinations to control the Ballot-Box, whether under the direction of priests or laymen, and to all measures directly or indirectly counters are incompressing to the second of th countenancing proscription on account of birth-place or religion; a friend of Temperance, the Homestead, and all reforms calculated to secure to Labor its just consideration, recompense, and political weight, and to Trade, its Natural Free dom, in virtue of which every man has a right to buy and sell in whatever market he pleases. It believes in the right of individual judgment in all matters, whether of religion or politics, and rejects the dogma of passive obedience and non-resistance in both Church and State; holding that no man who swears to support the Constitution of the United States can deliberately violate his own settled convictions of its meaning, without incurring the guilt of perjury, and that no citizen can obey a human enact-

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Expenses.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS. From the St. Louis Democrat. KANSAS AFFATRS.

We have dates from Kansas up to Tuesday morning. The deputy marshal of Douglas county was on his way to Lawrence, with upwards of fifty warrants in his pocket, for the arrest of the most prominent of the Free State men there. No resistance was contemplated. It is evident, however, that a new era is about to be inaugurated. Possibly it will be distinguished as one pre-eminently disastrous to the Territory and the Union. The policy that this movement indicates, forebodes no good, either to the settlers or the country. It is the desperate struggle of a corrupt politician to extricate himself from a self-begotten difficulty. Let us briefly review the present state of the

There are over seventy thousand inhabitants in Kansas. Nine-tenths are in favor of free labor and free soil. The Pro-Slavery party is an insignificant minority in point of numbers, but dominant through fraud and Federal assist-

Both parties have taken the preliminary steps for the admission of the Territory as a State into the Union. The Topeka Constitution is the result of the movement of the Free State men. Nearly three thousand citizens voted for the delegates who framed that instrument. Seventeen hundred and some odd voted in favor of it, when submitted to the people for ratification. The causes which produced this diminished vote are familiar to our readers. Ruffianism was rampant in several districts, and there the polls were not permitted to be opened. At Leavenworth, which gave four hundred votes, the ballot-box was destroyed by a Platte county mob, and consequently the opinion of the people of that precinct was not recorded The winter, too, was setting in with unusual severity, and the squatters who had but recently come from the defence of Lawrence were busily engaged in fitting up their winter quar-

The Constitution has been again submitted to the people. Over ten thousand votes have been recorded in favor of it. The right of voting was limited, by Governor Robinson's proclamation, to squatters of six months' residence. If all the Free State men who favor the Constitution had been qualified to vote on it, there is every reason to believe that twentyfive thousand men would have ratified it at the It is thus unquestionably the choice of the

people of Kansas. Over seventeen hundred persons—some them non-residents—recently elected a Consti-tutional Convention—a Pro-Slavery body. The delegates thus chosen meet in September. These men have the moral hardihood to claim that they truly represent the people of the Territory! In this villianous pretence they are sustained by the Government. Douglas, and other leaders of the ebo-shin Democracy, (whose God is their nigger,) are preparing the way for the recognition and adoption of their Constitu-

This Constitution, if submitted to the people of the Territory at a fair and free election, would be voted down by an overwhelming ma jority. The members know it; the nullifiers know it; the Administration knows it. They are trying, therefore, to avert this inevitable result. Two plans have been proposed. The first is, to refuse to submit the Constitution to a popular vote. The nullifiers favor that scheme. The second is, to sustain the Constitution, apparently by the people, but in fact by a fraud ulent apportionment and fraudulent returns The Administration evidently favors this plan.

The necessary steps have been taken to make this scheme successful. Nineteen counties of Kansas, containing within a fractian of one half of the population, but with hardly a baker's dozen of National Democrats, or propagandists. have received only three Representatives, while the other counties, fourteen in number, are kindly allowed thirty-six Delegates and Senators The districts also are so divided as to render fraud easy of execution and difficult of deteconers, who are th sole and final recorders! These men are fitten for a penitentiary, we are told, as a general rule, than a place on the bench.

So much for the Constitutions. Equally odious are the "laws of Kansas' to the vast majority of the people. Our readers are acquainted with the character of these enactments. They are a disgrace to the men who framed, the Government which sustains, and the age which produced them.

Gov. Walker was selected by the Govern-If promises had been performances, he would

He promised the people that all of them should have a vote, at a free and fair election in October next, not under the Territorial offiby authority of the Congress of the United States. He has no intention to fulfill this promise. He wishes them to vote under the bogus statutes"—and they, as he knows, reversely the Congress of the Congress of the United Portuguese Consul was privy to these unlawful movements, plotting a crime under the cloak of charity. The vessel has not returned to New York. quire the payment of a tax as a qualification we have shown, the most efficient methods for the perpetration of fraud.

Was not this triumph enough?

It seems not. The old system, adopted by Shannon, of legal persecution, is to be renewed. The leaders are to be imprisoned. Walker is thority the country may be involved in ruin. The Free State men meet in Convention at Grasshopper Falls, in two or three weeks, to deliberate as to their future plans and policy. and the climax of robberies and of human Of course they will refuse to participate in the approaching election. Thus the difficulty will be increased and prolonged.

of the country and the party, to recall at once ka toy, in heaven's name let them have it! Kansas as a free State than make it an aboliculties is chargeable alone to the Administration. The people there have never commenced war. It has been inflicted on them often and long enough either for their good or the safety of Missouri. They are exasperated by the longcontinued outrage, and if civil strife is again renewed, the consequences may be more disastrous to us, of Missouri, than even to Kansas.

Let Walker be recalled. Let the people rule. Let Kansas be admitted as a free State. Let us have peace.

From the Newport (Ky.) Weekly News, August 13. WHEELING INTO LINE.

Every day brings new evidence that the only question which shall engage the American attention, until some satisfactory adjustment shall be brought about, is that of Slavery. The Slavery Propagandists have wisely chosen the Democratic party as their standard-bearers. This party has given sufficient proof of loyalty to the Slave Power, and hence all of the Southern slave States are wheeling into its ranks, and swearing eternal allegiance to slave-protecting Democracy. In the recent elections, all the slave States where once the Whig principles, and more recently Know Nothingism, had supreme control, have abandoned all party atthere will be no use for the Northern doughface

WASHINGTON, D. C. free Kansas. Any one with the slightest dis- already shadowed forth in these columns, are comment can now see that this is all done to hold probably those of seven-eighths of the states crusaders of Freedom, that the transition from their party fragments together in that section. men and other thinkers of that land, as they Besides, by every act of the modern Democra-

> In the Southern States, the professions which the Northern Democracy are making would not for a moment be tolerated. If one of their party would take such a position, he would be instantly decapitated. No Democrat is here onsidered orthodox, unless he abjure all Free State sentiments, and declare himself, uncompromisingly, in favor of extending Slavery into Kansas and new territory. And if one of their number is tender-fcoted on this question, he dare not open his mouth, lest he be anathematized, and spit upon, and unceremoniously kicked out of the party. Such is the state of simon pure Democracy on this side of Mason and Dixon's line, and the Democracy North will be compelled to yield to the predominant power of their Southern brethren, or suffer a most disgraceful excommunication. Will they yield? ablic crib, and place the occasional draughts sweet embrace of Slavery. But the masses of he Northern States, while they have an undy-

ney would give one vote towards its support. be easily answered. But how the contest will end between the two sections, may not now be easily predicted.

From the Richmond (Va.) South. THE GUYANDOTTE UNIONIST AND ELI

ngs of a public meeting of the citizens of Guyandotte, welcoming Eli Thayer and his Aboliascribed their cordial reception of the Black
Republican member of Congress from MassaThe spirit of the instit chusetts to ignorance of the nature and objects

States and the Northern are as adverse as light the Supreme Court avowed political agitation of his colonization scheme. For this, we are

and darkness. True, the North is not what she Ohio.

wood-pile, or fanatical Abolitionists, who are cease, until one or the other finally triumphs, never so well pleased as when they can annoy

This trouble among the mechanics at Wi

tion. Not satisfied with these truly infamous arrangements, they have added still another tion Aid Societies. proper and legitimate emigration, and that which old countries of the world becomes ours.

THE NORTHERN PRESS

From the Dubuque (Iowa) Daily Times, August 20. THE SLAVE TRADE UNDER THE GUISE OF PHILANTHROPY.

Lord Napier has recently communicated to our Government an instance of philanthropy which became sadly mixed up with misanthropy or inhumanity. It will be recollected that, ome time ago, the inhabitants of the Cape de ment as the executor of its Kansas policy. He | Verde islands were reported to be in a starving went there and spoke soft and soothing words. | condition; and contributions, freely raised in omises had been performances, he would deserved, ere this, the gratitude of the the brigantine N. Hand, on behalf of the Corn whole country; but as they are not, and as he Exchange Company of New York. Mr. Peter is playing, and has been playing, a double Rice acted as agent in the matter. The vesgame, he deserves the execrations of both sec- | sel, which was owned by Mr. George W. Roosetions of the Union, and is justly receiving his | velt, took out, with her benevolent gifts, the instruments requisite for use in carrying on the the principles which recognise human labor slave trade; and, having reached her destination, and discharged her cargo of food, she shipped two hundred blacks from the coast of Africa cials, whom the Free State men repudiate, but | for the Cuban market! The report is, that the

Boswell, whose views on the subject of the for the right of suffrage. They disfranchise for all practical purposes one-half of the peo- would, were he alive, look upon the seizure of ple in the Southern part of Kansas; they dis- the two hundred negroes, by the officers of the franchise the foreign element, which the Nebraska bill enfranchised, and which polls twelve to the Cape de Verds. Many a slaveholder hundred Free State votes; and they provide, as and politician at the South, no doubt, views the e have shown, the most efficient methods for the perpetration of fraud.

The Free State men cannot vote, therefore

The Free State men cannot vote, therefore without stultifying and disgracing themselves, before the world.

It would be a mercy, say they, to the poor, benighted African, to drag him from his native land of Paganism, and bring him under the civilizing and christianizing influences of our astitution—as though there was any law of bound to rule or ruin. We fear the result. of one man by another, and enslaving him to We believe that the majority should and will save his soul! There is nothing in the Divine rule in Kansas; but in obtaining their just au- code to justify such a process of salvation. "No man," says Dr. Johnson, "is, by nature, the property of another." The system of Slavery began in robbing; it is carried on in robbing;

crimes is the slave trade.
Yet, under the plea of humanity, Southern we appeal to the President, by all his love f the country and the party, to recall at once Government, as we showed a few days ago. this quarrelsome "pacificator," whom he has unluckily inflicted on the people of Kansas. With complacency on the movement to export Let the people rule. If they want their Tope- native Africans to the French West India Islands. This statement is grounded on the Better have it than get a worse! Better admit | fact that the London Times, and the London Post, a Ministerial print, with one or two other tion menagerie. The protraction of these diffi- British journals, speak favorably of it. But it should be borne in mind that the movement in England is made by unprincipled and heartless capitalists, who will go into any trade in which money can be made. It is evident, however that the papers friendly to the movement do not look upon it as a revival of the slave trade proper. The Post, referring to the negroes,

> "On their arrival in the French islands, they are to be bound to enter into contracts for a period of ten years' service, during which, with the exception of the obligation in question, they are to be treated as free men, and, as such, to enjoy the protection of the laws. On the expiration of ten years, they are to be at liberty, either to remain as free laborers in the colony to which they have been sent, or return. is an outline of the plan, so far as its details have come to light; and, regarding it simply as an experiment, which shall be followed up or abandoned, as its results may determine, we confess we see little cause for that extraordinary degree of alarm which has been expressed by at least one of our cotemporaries on the

The Times is a little more selfish, and would perhaps encourage the movement, though persuaded that its consequences must be serious. It is evident, however, that the people of Enginstitution," have placed themselves under the land, as well as most of the presses, are sound fostering wing of that party which they once on the subject, being firmly opposed to any cordially hated. The names of Democracy and steps which would ultimately result in the revi-Slavery will hereafter be synonymous, and val of the African slave trade in all its enormities. The sentiments of Lord Brougham,

are of the mass of the common people. Though cv which they endorse, they belie their profes-sions. the French Government may project a nefari-sions. the French Government may project a nefari-ous, under the guise of a laudable, traffic, we are not prepared to see the Parliament of Great

> From the Millwaukie (Wis.) Free Democrat, August 21. THE CHAIN REGINS TO GALL

In Wilmington, North Carolina, some trouble exists in consequence of the mechanics there having been denounced as Abolitionists and outcasts, because they objected to negro competition in their labors. This is the beginning of a trouble that cannot fail to become widespread. It is manifestly for the interest of slave branches of business and labor; and, as a consequence, all branches of mechanical labor will be emeraced by the abandonment of slave be emcraced by them, that the owners may have such labor at slave rates. The effect of this part of them will. Those who fatten at the | will necessarily be, that white mechanics must pursue their avocations in all respects on a level with the slaves, or abandon them. Hence, the upon a policy which is to affect the substance of Government pap above principle, conscience, or humanity, will throw themselves into the trouble which has broken out at Wilmington is and fortunes of others, though we might hesiinevitable, and is a trouble which will continue and increase as long as Slavery continues. And ing love for the Union, still have an unrelenting hatred for Slavery, and would die before its significance, of course, is by no means confined to North Carolina nor the slave States. ey would give one vote towards its support. As we have before repeatedly stated, Slavery is louri, that the question of emancipation was a not a war upon the blacks especially, but upon proper one for discussion and for reflective conwill be in existence in 1860 will be the Slavery and Anti-Slavery parties—the North and the South. Who will be responsible for this, can the feet of wealth and capital, that it may be obliged to do its bidding at starvation prices. Slavery is to accomplish for wealth and aristocracy, in this country, what feudalism and and aristocracy in the Old World.

The great significance of the contest now THAYER.

going on in this country, between Slavery on one hand and Democracy on the other, is less in the chattelization by the power of blacks, and the attempt to spread such chattelization as in the spirit and sentiment of Slavery which tion colony to their midst, and took occasion, at the same time, to animadvert upon the probable consequences of their imprudence. We of aristocracy and democracy, and involves the The spirit of the institutions of the Southern

taken to task by the Guyandotte *Unionist*, a paper which, though published in Virginia, evidently breathes the contiguous atmosphere of the property of their respective institutions. tions, which, unchecked, will take the former up "The citizens of Guyandotte have duly con- to the full realization of human liberty and sidered their responsibility as citizens of the Old Dominion, and aided this movement from the North, fearless of the criticism of Southern sections makes a contest between these diverse fire-eaters, who always see a 'nigger in every sentiments inevitable—a contest that can never This trouble among the mechanics at Wil the South by representing every grand improve- mington is the first result of the chafing of the

ment in the country as likely to result in the chain of servile despotism which is gradually destruction of the Slavery interest." winding itself around the labor of the country, Now, we would like the *Unionist* to say if and gradually folding itself around the throat winding itself around the labor of the country, here is a more "fanatical Abolitionist" at the of the true Democratic body. If it is to be North than "Hon. Elli Thayer," and whether his "grand improvement" is likely to benefit the peculiar interests of Virginia? The editor, we learn, confesses that he is entirely ignorant of Mr. Thayer's political affinities, and of the organization of the true Democratic body. It it is to be permanently in the ascendant in the future, to be dominant, and growing and governing power of the country, the result cannot be at all doubtful. The mechanics, the laboring men, the real bone and sinew, all over the country, the muscle and sinew that people the West, and the people of the true Democratic body. It is to be permanently in the ascendant in the future, to be dominant, and growing and governing powers are of the country, the result cannot be at all doubtful. The mechanics, the laboring men, the presents cannot fail to attract industry and enterprise from the free States which supply the muscle and sinew that people the West, and the people of the country and doubtful. avowed purpose of his Free Labor project. Yet | will find themselves the representatives of what | develop its resources, and build up its proshe undertakes to speak not only for the citizens is esteemed a servile and degraded condition, perity; and the presence of that population is of Guyandotte, but all Western Virginia, and impertinently advises the people in the eastern selves with servile associations and servile part of the State to mind their own business. | wages, or fly their occupation and country. Are we not, then, concerned in the planting of What is it that makes a lord and oppressor in eration, or it may be quickened by events into an Abolition colony in any section of the State, the old countries of the world? Simply the however remote? As regards the question of institutions which make him the inheritor of But, under the blessing of providence, we be Slavery, we have been taught to consider the titles and money. Worth and usefulness have lieve it will come sooner or later, if the means interests of all our people to be identical. The nothing whatever to do with it. If, then, we are properly applied to the end, and if zealots Inionist grossly misrepresents us in declaring have institutions here which enable a man to will curb their passionate enthusiasm, so that hat we presumed to dictate to the citizens of inherit carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, tailors, reason may assert its just supremacy. Guyandotte "what population they should receive and what reject." We merely pointed and the wealth they can thereafter accumulate, out to them what, in our opinion, would be the and such institutions are to be recognised as certain result of inviting such a population as | belonging to and a part and parcel of our Govwould be brought there under the auspices of Thayer's colonization scheme to settle among ceive it to be inevitable that color furnishes no us, and ventured to remonstrate against the ac- barrier whatever to the application of the printion of the meeting in question. While we de- ciple, but that, in its degrading and paralyzing sire the State to grow in wealth and population, and despotic offects, it embraces the whole we must at the same time distinguish between | labor of the country, and the condition of the

justify Slavery in its weakness, it is assiduously and can perform the labors of human beings. They are valuable because they can be carpenquestion of the chattelization of labor. The poet has said truly :

"Laboring men and laboring women Have one glory and one shame; Everything that's done inhuman, Injures all of you the same."

It is not in blacks or whites, as such, that our which involve us all as human beings, irrespective of color. This country can only reach its high destiny by a recognition and practice of as the basis of all that is elevating, ennobling, and truly progressive, in the land. Chattelize labor, and make it degraded and hateful-lift up and dignify idleness and wealth, and necesrarily free institutions are at an end, and the fate of all other republics which fell into that error becomes with us only a question of time.

From the Philadelphia American and Gazette. SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.

In whatever aspect the recent election in Missouri may be regarded, or however politicians within or without the State may attempt to explain or extenuate it, the practical result is both extraordinary and beneficent, considering the peculiar circumstances under which it occurred, and the influence of exciting causes that operated from Kansas. No impartial or philosophical observer can adopt any other conclusion, than that it is the beginning of an end, which is ultimately to identify that grow-God or human justice that warrants the seizing the great West, in the character of its social in ing and prosperous State with the destiny of stitutions, as well as in the degree of its material progress. How soon or in what particular form that object may be attained, will depend apon the discretion with which it is pursued. and not upon any exhibition of excessive zeal which a seeming triumph may encourage. This question of emancipation is one that most directy concerns the people of Missouri, both as to policy, and, what is of considerable importance, he mode in which it should be carried out. And though it cannot fail to excite deep inter. est and discussion elsewhere, we cannot but be lieve that the end will be best promoted without gratuitous or intrusive interference from any quarter. The change that has already been effected in public opinion is mainly attributable to the calm presentation of the subject, in all moral, economical, and political aspects, and embarrassed as it has been within the last two years by a controversy which has enlisted all parts of the Union, and by a bloody conflict on its own borders, the present posture of the State is one which deservedly attracts admiration and respect. The advance already made furnishes abundant assurance, that with common prudence for once on the part of those who claim superior eminence as the anointed apostles of Liberty, Missouri will take her place side by side with Illinois and Iowa, which form her eastern and northern boundaries.

But, as we have already suggested, Slavery is not to be abolished, or hastened towards emancipation, either by the advice or by the agency of outside influence. For more than a third of a century, it has entered into the domestic life, habits, labor, and pursuits, of the people, and, though mostly confined to a par-ticular section of the State, it still has been recognised as an existing relation, which could not be suddenly or rudely severed. Missouri occupies the position now that Virginia held twenty-five years ago; and we are not ignorant as to the causes which produced a reaction there, that has not only changed the whole direction of sentiment, but made her the propagandist of the most radical opinions on the other side. It has been said that the increased lemand for slave labor in the cotton-growing States, and the enhanced price of slave proper will not be disputed that agitation and ultraism, on both sides, was even more potent as an ac ive cause for the reaction. At all events, the

slave to free labor cannot be advanced by any coercive measures, or precipitated by fanati

cism. Missouri contains less than a hundred thousand slaves, and possesses a soil and climate that do not need the description of labor required in the cotton and rice-growing regions urther south. If they are to be emancipated at all, it must be through a gradual process, assisted by voluntary aid, and by some equitable principle of compensation for those who are unwilling or unable to surrender their legal property without remuneration. And, before any step can be taken, looking to that practical result, the slaveholders must be convinced that the motive of interest conspires with other reasons to urge emancipation. For, until it can be shown that the appreciation of real naturally be expected. We, who are at a distance, and have no portion of the responsibility to bear, and no interests at hazard, can afford tate to accept the same sort of unsolicited counsel if addressed to ourselves.

The great point gained in the recent election was the declaration, by half the voters of Misleration. This was the ground assumed openly and manfully by the candidate who united in his support most of the opposition to the Pro-Slavery party. And the facts subsequently developed show that the expression of opinion other early conditions accomplished for wealth | but for the local and political embarrassments that combined against the material issue. As an entering wedge, this concession is of impressive moment, considering how fierce proscription has followed every attempt to discuss this question in nearly all the Southern States for many years. Ultraism has planted itself upon the dogma, that the so-called "institution" of Slavery shall not be discussed in any form, exually, or to extend it beneficially. This nacticism has infected Missouri less perhaps than the rest of the South, though even there

as a reason for reversing the settled judgment of the judicial tribunals in the case of Dred Scott. As an offset to that extraordinary admission, however, the debates in the Legislature at the last session, the election of Mr. Blair to Congress, and the late gubernatorial contest, all reflecting to a greater or less extent popular sentiment, not by indirection, but

And as such coming events cast their shadows before, so we have seen in the healthy emgration that has flowed into Missouri within the last few months, and in the sudden diversion of capital from other States and Territories towards its lands, the popular instinct of a guarantee of the future which now looms up gradually and attractively. It may be deferred to become the achievement of the next gen-

MR. STANLY'S POSITION.

We give below a few extracts from a recent speech delivered by Mr. Stanly, the gubernatorial nominee of the Republicans of California. They are interesting, coming as they do from him. from the mouth of a former citizen of a slave

"Gentlemen, the principles which we have the case would be changed. But while, to them, and was followed by Jefferson, and ther Madison. These men assembled in Convention claimed they are not human beings, it is a fact in Virginia, during that year, declared Slavery that they are valuable only because they do to be an evil which should be abolished, and blamed England for introducing among them what they considered a curse. Opposition to ters, and blacksmiths, and masons, &c.; and Slavery then was not confined to one section of hence, every white laboring man in the country is compelled to have a direct interest in the as well as the North; and in 1774, in my own town of Newbern, North Carolina, a Conven tion was held to take measures for remedying the evil. Again in Pennsylvania, in the same year of 1774, there was a Convention held at Philadelphia, with Washington at its head, which passed resolutions against the spread of interest is primarily, but it is in these principles ing territory. New York started, and was followed involve us all as human beings, irrespect-lowed by Connecticut; and all parties saw the necessity of preventing the spread of Slavery through the new Territories. About this time Jefferson went to France, but he left his great Ordinance behind him; and on the 13th day of July, (the same day, too, on which I accepted nomination to be your standard bearer,) the immortal Ordinance of 1787, which declared that Slavery should never be allowed to exist in any of the new Territories of the Northwest, was passed by Congress, and nobody dreamed of the act being unconstitutional. In 1790, when Washington was President, Congress passed a law giving effect to this Ordinance, thereby Water in the dry seasons can only be had by acknowledging its constitutionality; and Congress has no less than eight times passed laws prohibiting Slavery in new Territories. Neither Washington, Jefferson, nor Madison, thought

these acts unconstitutional." the recent decision of the United States Su-preme Court [in the Dred Scott case.] I shall ago, in North Carolina, Judge Gaston decided that every man born on the soil was a citizen, lutionary sires. It was while thinking of this proscribe Catholics. In my town, and in my in the Revolution-aye, and received pensions for the same. Negroes also voted in North Carolina up to 1835. If one of these revolutionary negroes should go into another territory, and

comes prosperous, for labor is considered manmake money; while you notice young men of wood, and nearly so of grass. from Virginia-sons of sires as brave as ever drew a sword in the Revolution-and ask one of them why he does not go to work at some business, and his reply is, 'Oh! if I could only get an office!' Benjamin Franklin, when young, would never have brought lightning from the heavens, had he been brought up in the South. Roger Sherman made shoes, and Millard Fillmore gained his position by labor. I now think of a young man from the South who, a few years ago, after considerable pains. got an office from Government worth about \$1,600 a year. He shortly came back, and said it did not suit him; it was too hard work. He was given another, but after a while threw that up also. Mr. Marcy gazed upon the young man a while, and, in his common-sense way, said, 'What kind of an office will suit you? What did you come here for?' 'By the Eternal!' cried the office-seeker, 'I came here to support the Constitution!' He wanted an of ice, but would not work in it-his family had ty, operated to produce the change now witnessed. While this is measurably true, the fact for free labor, and want to see anybody who finds fault with my sentiments, come and take opposite grounds.

Brutality to Slaves.

The Rev. Samuel Sawyer, a graduate of the New York Union Theological Seminary, and, for the last nine years, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Rogersville, East Tennes see, was recently driven from his church in consequence of his course in regard to the beating of a slave named Anthony, by his master, one Colonel Netherland, an elder in his church. Mr. Sawyer has published nothing in regard to the affair until driven to it-slanderous reports. prejudicial to his character as a minister, have been circulated, and forced him to his own defence. He therefore publishes a long statement in a supplement to the Knoxville (Tenn.) Presbyterian Witness, the truth of which is vouched for by Messrs. Joseph Hoffmaster and J. M. Johnson, elders of the Rogersville church. The Colonel Netherland whose brutality is so disgustingly shown has been elected a delegate to the Secession Convention, called by the Pro-Slavery ministers of the New School Presbyterian Church, to meet at Richmond on th

It appears that a slave, formerly belonging to the children of Dr. Ross, was owned by Col. Netherland, and was sold in 1856 to be sent to Mississippi. Rather than go "down South, the negro ran off to the woods, and remained concealed for more than a year, until found and brought back by some hunters. He was then handed over by Col. Netherland, with his chains on, to the trader who bought him, who took him back of the church, in a field, and there, in the presence of a crowd of spectators, beat him with over three hundred and thirty blows, laid on with a leather strap nailed to a board, while the would have been more emphatic than it was, slave was tied down on his back, naked and blindfolded. The trader whipped him to make him confess who harbored him, and probably would have "beaten him till Saturday night, if such an excitement had not been caused by the first instalment of scourging.

But this was not the worst. Col. Netherland

owned an old gray haired slave, who had nursed him in infancy, and, suspecting that he knew more about the runaway and who harbored him cept that which proposes to rivet it more effect. | than he chose to tell, he handed him over to the same negro trader, to be taken to a neighboring county, and there beaten at discretion, to make him confess.

The trader took the old man to a place called Bean's Station, in the next county, (Grainger,) and there, on Sunday morning, in a stable, or the public highway, stripped and tied him naked on a plank, strapped his feet to a post, and tied his head forward to a brace, and then whipped saw—Mississippi way—which raised large blis ters and burst them, cutting the hide in pieces through positive expression, warrant the belief that a revolution has begun, which can hardly bors closed their doors—whipped him till all the neighbors put down their windows and closed the curtains—whipped him till the women, driven wild by hearing the blows and the negro's agonizing cries for mercy, cried out against it—till one man declared if he did not stop, he would return him to court-till the landlord of the tavern, after hearing in silence the infliction of at least three hundred blows with the saw, went to him and told him that he must put an end to it-that he himself was liable to indictment for suffering such things on his premises, and that he was unwilling to bear it any longer. The trader became very angry at this interference, and told the landlord that he had sent a boy to get him a bundle of whips, to scourge the negro's back, when the flesh should be too much cut up by the saw; and, finally, finding he could not go on, he tumbled his negro into the wagon, in disgust at the Bean Station people, and went to Rutledge. The slave had two fits in consequence of the beating, but, notwithstanding, the trader tied him up again in Rutledge jail, when the jailor (who would hardly have allowed it) was away, and beat him with three sticks from a loom over the raw flesh, until he was tired, and then told him he would try it again the next day. The inspectors, however, refused to let the jail be used for such purpose, and the negro was sent home in a week, no information having been obtained

Thereupon a great excitement arose at Rogersville, and the Church Session mildly requested Col. Netherland to come forward and If blacks were really not human beings, and it were impossible for them to represent and perform the work and duties of human heings,

The first of the principles which we have a show he was not responsible for the outrage. He refused to do this—declared he had a right to beat his negroes as much as he chose, or have it done—that churches had nothing to do with show he was not responsible for the outrage. | qualled student's memorandum. politics-and finally wound up by declaring Mr. Sawyer an Abolitionist, and that he must leave. Mr. Sawyer, thinking that the church would he divided if he stayed, and his friends being too much afraid of their being called Abolitionists if they stood up for him, resigned the charge of this church, with its most righteous elder, and came away.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

John R. Bartlett, Esq., who was the Commissioner appointed to run the boundary be tween Mexico and the United States under President Fillmore's Administration, in the Slavery. What then? They commenced add- years 1850-'53, has written an elaborate paper, which appears in the Providence Journal, in which he takes decided ground in favor of the Southern line, near the 32d parallel of latitude, which has been selected by the Postmaster General for the overland mail route to California. Mr. Bartlett gives this route the preference, on account of the many advantages which he says his observation assures him that it possesses. He travelled with seven loaded wagons, many pack mules, twenty five oxen, and one hundred and fifty sheep, over a considerable portion of the line, and may therefore

digging; but it could probably be obtained in any desirable quantities by opening large wells. and by providing reservoirs to catch the overflowings of the Colorado. Carisa creek fur nishes water in the dryest seasons. From this "I will say a few words upon another point point to San Diego, water is found at convenient distances, and also an abundance of grass. Emigrant parties from Eastern Texas in large not give my enemies a chance of attacking me | numbers have passed over this route, making by using harsh language towards that body, but however, an unnecessary detour in one place merely I say I think they are in error. Years which lengthens their journey one hundred miles. Mr. Bartlett, on his return, met numerthat every man born on the soil was a citizen, no matter whether bond or free. I was brought a flock of 17,000 sheep, all bound for Sar up and learned law at the feet of this Gamaliel. Francisco. He appeals to his published reports He was a strict Roman Catholic, and of revo- and dispatches to support his present statements, and asserts that, although the region ood and great man that I denounced Know | through which this road passes is no Paradise Nothingism a few years since, because it would and is poor in many respects, yet it is infinitely proscribe Catholics. In my town, and in my better, and presents more advantages for s ather's house, there were negroes who fought great national highway, than any yet discovered in California.

He thinks the Southern line has a narrowe belt of woodless and waterless region to traverse than any other; the summit level at El he taken as a slave, would he not have a right | Paso is only 3,800 or 4,000 feet above the level to sue for his freedom? Forbid it, eternal just of the sea, while the summit level of the cen "The white men of the South are not inferior to those of the North, and yet why the great is reported to have an elevation of about 7,000 feet. Between the Rio Grande lifference as to enterprise? Because in the and Colorado, water was always found—if not South labor is degraded. Let a man with a visible on the surface, it could be obtained by large family settle in the North, and he bed digging for it—and the whole extent was pass ed without crippling a wagon. This region ly; but let that man go to South Carolina, and attempt to make his sons work; he finds at every point mechanical as well as other slave orado is the California desert, having a breadth labor, and his boys will shrink from the contact, of about one hundred miles, which must be for it degrades them. In this State, notice the crossed. This is very hard and level, with ocdifference. The men from the North work, and | casional spots of sand. It is entirely destitute

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ ON CIVILIZATION UNDER WATER. - We take from Professor Agassiz's late report on fishes the following description of an American fish:

"I have had ample opportunity to watch the Pamotis, in the breeding season every spring, for the last eight years. At that time, it proaches in pairs the shores of the ponds i which it lives, and selects shallows, gravelly places, overgrown with Pogamogeton, water lilies, and other aquatic plants, in which it be gins by clearing a space of about a foot in diameter, rooting out the plants, removing with violent jerks of its tail the larger pebble leaving a clean spot of fine sand, in which it deposits its eggs, surrounded and overshadowed by a grove of verdure. In this enclosure, one of the parents remains hovering over its brood, and keeping at a distance all intruders. "The office of watching over the progeny

does not devolve exclusively upon either of the sexes, but the males and females watch alternately. The fierceness with which they dart at their enemies, and the anxiety with which they look out for every approaching danger, show that they are endowed with stronger instincts than have been known heretofore in any or their class. Their foresight goes so far as to avoid the bait attached to any hook, however near it may be brought to them, and however

A MINISTER DRIVEN FROM HIS CHURCH. | lively and tempting it may be. However near to one another, the pair of one nest do not interfere with those of another; but, like good neighbors, they live peaceably together, passing over each other's domains when going out for food without making any disturbance. But whenever an unmated single fish makes its appearance among the nests, he is chased away ike an intruding libertine and vagabond. Th evelopment of the egg is very rapid. In less than a week the young are hatched, and the parents soon cease to take any further care of

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